The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3669. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

The Occupation of Carlisle by the Enemy.

Retirement of Our Forces on the Harrisburgh Fortifications.

THE REBELS SLOWLY ADVANCING.

Our Position Considered Impregnable.

Evacuation of McConnellsburgh by the Rebels.

THEIR RETREAT TO CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Demonstration Against the Northern Central Railroad.

THE REBELS AT HANOVER.

Defeat of a Pennsylvania Militia Regiment.

THE ADVANCE ON HARRISBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

The Union forces have retired toward Mechanicsburgh, and the rebels are advancing slowly from Carlisle. Our regiments are engaged in throwing up side-pits.

A slight skirmish occurred yesterday at the Stone Tavern, near Walnut Bottom, in which we lost seven men prisoners.

Seven deserters came in to-day from near Mount Union.

The news from the direction of Gettysburgh is very exciting. The rebels occupy that place with 6,000 strong—their pickets extending to within eight miles of Hanover.

It seems at present to be the intention of the enemy to attack the works on the west side of the Susquehanna, but appearances change almost hourly. We are prepared to give him battle.

By order of Gen. Couch all the school-houses of the city are to be used as hospitals. If necessity requires, the churches will also be used. WHIT.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

Carlisle was occupied at about 10 o'clock this morning by the rebels.

At 12 o'clock they were three miles this side of Carlisle, and were still advancing.

Our cavalry force, which has been watching their movements, is gradually retiring.

The enemy have a line of pickets extending from Carlisle to Gettysburgh. They are moving in this direction in three columns.

The authorities were in telegraphic communication with Hanover Junction at 12 o'clock. But the appearance of the enemy's column is hourly looked for.

What remains of the Government archives are now being packed up for shipment.

The Susquehanna is rapidly rising, and all the fords will be impassable.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

Gen. Barry, commanding the troops on the opposite side of the river, considers his position impregnable.

There is not as much excitement here now as there was when the rebels first entered Hagerstown.

The greatest fear is that the railroad and other bridges across the river will be destroyed.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27, 1863, 5 o'clock P. M.

The rebel columns under Gen. EARLY, which were at Gettysburgh yesterday, reached the Northern Central Railroad a few minutes after 12 o'clock to-day.

At a point between York and Hanover Junction the wires were cut by the rebels, and no further news of their movements is known up to the present time.

A dispatch from York states that the rebels are in force at Abbottstown, a village fourteen miles from there.

The rebel column which passed through Carlisle this morning is now at Kingston, thirteen miles from here.

The rebels have met with no opposition as yet. As they approach near Harrisburgh their movements will be slow and cautious.

ADVANCE TOWARD THE NORTHERN CENTRAL.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Saturday, June 27.

A dispatch from Hanover Junction, dated this morning, gives the following particulars in regard to the movements of the rebels:

The rebel pickets are within eight miles of Hanover Junction.

One of our scouts was killed at Gettysburgh yesterday, and several were taken prisoners.

Information has been received that the rebels ran off the cars on to the Rock Creek bridge, and set them on fire.

Col. JESSUP'S regiment, of Pennsylvania militia, in that neighborhood, was routed by the rebels, and it is reported that forty of them were taken prisoners.

The Curtin troops, under Capt. MURRAY, had a skirmish yesterday in Walnut Bottom, near Carlisle, at Stone Tavern. The troops lost seven men.

The authorities expect that the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, in the neighborhood of York and Hanover Junction, will be destroyed to-day, thus cutting off all communication with Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Hanover Junction, June 27, says:

Col. JESSUP'S regiment left Harrisburgh on Thursday for Gettysburgh, and on Friday morning went to Gettysburgh. The Philadelphia City Troop, and another cavalry company preceded them. The cavalry were three miles beyond Marsh Creek, and the enemy were then in the mountains at Cashtown, eight miles west; but they advanced. Our troops after some skirmishing, fell back toward York, and are reported to have had some skirmishing on the road.

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon our cavalry left Gettysburgh. As the rebels entered, the telegraph operator, Postmaster, and Revenue Assessor, escaped. Before we left, a train of thirteen freight cars, some with Col. JESSUPS' supplies, were run to this side of the bridge, at the edge of the town.

The bridge and train were afterwards destroyed by the rebels.

Three members of the City Troop and three of our infantry are reported to have been captured.

On Friday night the rebels encamped on Wolfe's Farm, half a mile this side of the town. Their force is represented to be 6,000 strong, with artillery, under command of Gen. RANSOM. Their pickets were near Oxford.

All the rolling stock of the Gettysburgh and Hanover Railroad has been saved. The cars destroyed belonged to the Northern and Pennsylvania Central Railroads.

On Thursday night the rebel encampment extended from Cashtown to Fayetteville.

The editor of the Gettysburgh *Star* has been captured, and it is reported that one of our scouts has been shot.

YORK, Penn., Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

Nothing has been heard yet of JESSUPS' regiment. The attack on them commenced at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a large cavalry force, and continued up to the last advices. Their loss is not known, but it is reported that a number were taken prisoners.

HANOVER PAPERTS, Penn., Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

Telegraphic communication with Hanover stopped half an hour since. The inference is that the rebels are there. There is no station between here and there, by which to ascertain the fact.

EVACUATION OF M'CONNELLSBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

BEDFORD, Friday, June 26—9 o'clock P. M.

Gen. MILROY has left for Baltimore, leaving his command in charge of Gen. PRICE.

The rebels have evacuated McConnellsburgh, and retreated toward Chambersburgh.

Our telegraph operator is now at McConnellsburgh again.

A reconnoissance showed that the rebel force at McConnellsburgh consisted of 1,500 mounted infantry, with a section of artillery.

Our scouts toward Hancock report that there is a force of rebel infantry ten miles this side of Hancock.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Saturday, June 27.

The rebels evacuated this place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

On Thursday morning the rebel pickets were driven in by a detachment of the First New-York cavalry, under Maj. ADAMS, causing quite an alarm among the rebel force.

The cause of the retreat of the rebels is supposed to be the fear of a flank movement on the part of Gen. MILROY—an operation for which this part of the country offers great facilities.

The rebels were about 5,000 strong, under Gen. RANSOM. They retreated in the direction of Chambersburgh, and will to-day reinforce the rebel forces that are menacing Harrisburgh.

A destructive raid was made through the lower part of this county yesterday by a body of LEPPARD'S men. They paid no respect to any kind of property, and what they could not carry away with them they destroyed. These bands of plunderers are more to be feared along the borders than the regular rebel army.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 27.

Adjutant-Gen. RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order for the organization of the militia called out by the Governor's proclamation, and apportioning the quota for each county in the State. The quota of Philadelphia is nearly eight thousand.

It is understood that the proposed procession and demonstration by the Union League of this city on the 4th of July has been postponed in consequence of existing circumstances.

THE VERY LATEST DISPATCHES.

Occupation of York by the Rebels.

A Skirmish at Sterritt's Gap, Eighteen Miles from Harrisburgh.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURGH.

The Citizens Turning Out En Masse, and Forming in Companies.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27—11 o'clock P. M.

The rebels occupied York at 8 o'clock this morning. No resistance was made by our troops.

The regiments of Col. THOMAS and Col. FRICK are known to be safe.

York is ten miles from Columbia.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a skirmish took place at Sterritt's Gap, eleven miles from where the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the Susquehanna River. We had four men killed in the skirmish.

Sterritt's Gap is eighteen miles from Harrisburgh.

The people from all parts of the State are promptly responding to the Governor's proclamation of yesterday.

The excitement here is most intense. The streets are crowded with citizens and strangers to defend the city. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevail; each one endeavoring to do all he can to assist in redeeming the State and country.

Adjt.-Gen. RUSSELL issued an order this afternoon that arms should be given to all citizens on application to the arsenal. When this became known the result was that at least 3,000 persons made application, most of whom on leaving carried a gun away.

Most of the men who had arms were formed into companies and marched across the river.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, June 27—Midnight.

Information has been received here that the rebel force which was at Sterritt's Gap at 3 o'clock this afternoon, has arrived in front of Duncannon, the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers. In that event the Pennsylvania Central Railroad will be cut.

HARRISBURGH, Three and a Half Miles West of Harrisburgh, Saturday, June 27—6 P. M.

The uninitiated may think strange of the movements of Gen. KEIM, but they are the best that can be made, under the circumstances, and admit of satisfactory explanations.

At 6 o'clock our forces vacated their last position, which was on the line of Silver Spring Township. This move was made in consequence of the enemy being in force on our flank, and attempting to get in our rear near Mechanicsburgh.

The enemy are now in position near this place. He is coming along slowly and cautiously.

NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

All quiet here. Our cavalry is below us on the south side. The enemy's advance has halted.

A rebel Colonel told a farmer that they would be before Harrisburgh to-morrow night.

MECHANICSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, June 27—10 P. M.

We closed our telegraph station at Kingston and retired to this place.

The enemy is quiet, and there is no prospect that the rebels will come in force before to-morrow morning.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

THE EVACUATION OF CARLISLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MECHANICSBURGH, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

I have just time, prior to the departure of the train for Harrisburgh, to forward you an outline of the events that have transpired in Carlisle and its vicinity within the past few hours.

I left Carlisle last night about 11 o'clock, retiring from that place about one hour after the Union forces evacuated the position held by them, which was about two miles west of the town.

The forces under command of Gen. KEIM have for a day or two past been intrenched behind earthworks, thrown up on the different roads leading into Carlisle from the direction of Shippensburgh. Last night, about 9 o'clock, an order came from Gen. KEIM to fall back, whereupon the position held was evacuated, and the troops retired, marching through Carlisle in a very quiet and orderly manner. About 10 o'clock a portion of the troops stationed beyond Carlisle marched through town, and took the line of march leading toward Harrisburgh. The rebel pickets were then within three miles of the town, and their main body was thought to be slowly advancing. So far not a shot has been fired between the contending parties, and at this moment it is uncertain whether an action will take place near here or not.

Up to the present writing the rebels have not entered Carlisle, but their appearance is looked for at any minute.

Business is entirely suspended, and the streets of the town present a deserted appearance. What is true of Carlisle applies to Mechanicsburgh also. Few people are seen except those who congregate at the different points at which news from up the valley is anxiously expected.

Our forces, after leaving Carlisle, marched some distance in the direction of Harrisburgh, since which a satisfactory location has been chosen.

It cannot be definitely stated what the ultimate movements of this force will be, but what facts I can glean regarding their operations I am not at liberty to divulge in this communication.

All day yesterday a fight was confidently anticipated between the advancing rebel forces and the Union troops who hold the approach toward Carlisle, but so far those anticipations have not been realized. The rebel forces that immediately threaten Carlisle are not thought to number more than 2,500 men, mostly mounted infantry, but the general belief is that a heavy body of rebel troops is not far in their rear. GEN. COUCH is in command, and he has with him a large force of militia, the same that lately committed such devastation in Western Virginia.

The rebels are engaged in the wholesale stealing of horses; they seem very greedy after that species of spoil. The indications at present are that momentous events are about to transpire in the Cumberland Valley, and the inhabitants are in a state of anxious solicitude to learn from what point the storm of war will commence.

GEN. BORN, who had command of a detachment of the 3d Pa. Reserve Corps cavalry, had done good service in watching the advance of the rebels toward Carlisle. His men, acting as scouts, have returned from time to time definite information of the position and apparent intentions of the advancing rebels to Gen. KEIM at his headquarters. Capt. BORN is brave, active and energetic, and is constantly to be found in the front. It is reported by parties who have just come from Carlisle, that the rebels have entered the town; whether the report be true or not, is a mere question of short duration, as there is nothing at present to prevent them from doing so, and the report of occupation is being hourly credited. Their advance on this place is hourly looked for, and the Stars and Stripes that now proudly float from a steeple within my gaze, may soon have to be temporarily supplanted by the rebel rag.

At Carlisle strangers cannot get a meal of victuals for love or money. Everything available has been sent to the troops who were posted beyond the city.

I had forgotten to mention that a number of the citizens of Carlisle set an example to the other residents of the Cumberland Valley that might be followed with advantage. They formed themselves into an impromptu cavalry company, and, with such arms as circumstances, as they would admit of, marched out to the intrenchments beyond the town, and took their place in the line of battle, to await the result of whatever might transpire.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26, 1863.

Any statements of military movements here would be injudicious. Much has been said, both by the newspapers here and correspondents from abroad, that, perhaps, ought not to have been said, and hence Gen. COUCH has taken precautionary measures in the premises, forbidding the transmission of all contraband intelligence. Suffice it to say that the arrangements for the reception of the enemy have been well considered, and all the plans well digested. The future must determine the degree of their adaptation or efficiency. It is thought by some that, after all, the rebels will not venture an attack, and that, fearful of the welfare of their rear, they may retire to their base, after ravaging the country over which they have traversed. Their conduct toward the citizens and farmers along the valley is represented as being extremely rude. Many acres of large and fine crops of grain, ready to be reaped and gathered for the granaries, have been willfully and maliciously destroyed.

For the past few days, the scene at the bridge which spans the Susquehanna at this point has been pitiful in the extreme. The main road leading out of the Cumberland Valley has been literally jammed with carriages, wagons and vehicles of all description, bearing whole families of refugees, men, women and children, who have been driven from their once peaceful and happy homes, with the little all of their world's goods they have been able to save from the hand of the ruthless invader. Two or three thousand of these refugees have already passed through here. Many are still on the road, some of whom have not yet arrived, and others of whom are journeying on.

What effect the rain, which is now falling fast, will have upon the movements of the enemy, must be in our favor. It will flood the streams in the way of his retreat.

At Chambersburgh the rebels have opened the stores and taken their contents, but no other robbery has taken place, except of horses. The Confederate flag is flying in the public square at Chambersburgh. The rebel pickets near Carlisle captured one of our men last evening. The rebel force consists, according to the information of one of our scouts, of about 15,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with 21 guns and one complete battery of rifled Parrotts.

Gen. EWALL issued a supplementary order in Chambersburgh to-day, warning the citizens, for the second time, not to carry firearms, under a severe penalty. Various alarms have taken place to-day among the citizens of Carlisle. The telegraph operator left the place once, but afterward returned. Late this evening there is a rumor that the rebels have diverged from the valley, and are moving on toward York and Gettysburgh.

THE EXCITEMENT.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Friday.

Long before the sun rose in splendor this morning, a scene of bustle, excitement and confusion commenced, such as has never before been witnessed in the capital of Pennsylvania. During the night, troops were hurried over the river, Regiment followed regiment, until this morning, when our streets were comparatively cleared of soldiers, except those which reached the city by the regular morning and noon trains. But the excitement, apart from the movement of troops, was that which attended the ingress and egress of people who came from the Cumberland side of the river, and who passed through the city, hurrying in a place of safety with all that was dear and valuable to them. Every machine on wheels capable of hauling a load was brought into requisition. These came wheeling and trundling along, each laden to the top—some with grain, household effects and household goods, others with store goods, machinery, tools, and, in fact, all that was movable and valuable. Following these came other vehicles filled with women and children—then came men and boys mounted on horses, driving before them cows and sheep. The scene was at once exciting and pitiful. It came to us as the first hot breath of war. It admonished us that the foe was indeed approaching, and as the natural moved through our streets in magnitude and numbers never imagined, we were made to feel that individuals from Harrisburgh, who moved off with the train, intent on flight and safety. From all accounts that we can gather, we learn that the farmers in the Cumberland Valley have received to leave nothing valuable for the invader to seize. As the enemy extends his raid into this State he will find that his march is only to meet danger; and when he turns to retrace his steps over a territory he has devastated, he may also find that his path has been covered by an obstacle he did not calculate to meet.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

WORK ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, June 26.

The work on the different fortifications surrounding the city was uninterruptedly carried on yesterday, there being an aggregate of 11,683 men employed on the various forts, distributed as follows: Brown's Hill, Turtle Creek, 994 men; Robinson Hill, Allegheny, 1,000; Soldier Hill, Allegheny, 1,000; Observatory Hill, 1,508; Mount Washington, 2,726; Cemetery Hill, Allegheny, 822; McKeever's Hill, 715; Gammon's and Herron's Hills and Union Park, 2,003. At the meeting of the Committee of Safety last night, additional cash subscriptions to the amount of $1295 were reported. Several employees were reported men for work on the fortifications to-day, among which was the entire force of three hundred colored men, who were assigned as a separate force to Fort No. 2, Stigwire's Hill; also the Washington Iron Works, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Novelty Works were assigned to David's Hill, and a force of two hundred retail dealers of Birmingham were assigned to Fort No. 9, on Mount Washington. Notwithstanding this morning opened rather unfavorable for out-door operations, the men and companies of men proceeded to the fortifications to which they were assigned, and we have no doubt a very considerable force will be at work. As we write, the rain is falling steadily, and from appearances we may look for a continuance through the day. However, the rain cannot dampen the patriotism of our citizens in this emergency, and the work on the fortifications will be pushed forward to completion despite the opposition of the elements.

PHILADELPHIA.

From the Ledger, June 27.

The following important military order was issued last evening:

HARRISBURGH, Friday, June 26.

To Major-Gen. W. F. J. T. Dana, Philadelphia, Pa.:

1. By direction of the President of the United States, you are assigned to the command of the militia and volunteer forces and defences of Philadelphia, and will receive instructions from these headquarters. By command of Major-General COUCH.

JOHN S. MILLER, Major and A. A. G.

2. By virtue of the above, the undersigned assumes command of this station. All military organizations, of whatsoever kind, including civilians, will make their reports accordingly.

3. All existing orders and regulations for the government of this command will remain in force until rescinded.

4. The following named officers are announced as composing the personal Staff of the Major-General commanding, or as assigned to Staff duty at these headquarters. The administrative department of the Staff will remain as heretofore:

Lieut.-Col. WM. D. WHIPPLE, Additional Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

Capt. CYRUS S. HAZLEHURST, Assistant Adjutant-General.

First Lieut. W. F. MILLSON, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp.

Second Lieut. EDWARD J. PARKER, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Second Lieut. L. HARWOOD, Co. C, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Commanding.

GETTYSBURGH.

From the Star and Banner, June 25.

A company from the Two Taverns, Mount Joy Township, commanded by Capt. COLLINS, came marching into town on Monday last, and struck for headquarters, where they offered their services to Major HAINES, commandant in this county, and were accepted.

Our skirmishers and bushwhackers get themselves into close quarters with the enemy by their daring adventures among the mountains. They have been at work felling trees and barricading the passes, and are frequently fired upon by the enemy's pickets.

A company of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, Capt. RANDALL, arrived here on Monday night, and, in conjunction with our other cavalry, have been doing good service in the way of watching the enemy along the front.

The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment has immortalized itself by its gallant conduct in the late battle at Winchester. Newspaper accounts, and information from other sources, prove conclusively that the hardest fighting was done by the Eighty-Seventh. The regiment has been ordered to York to reorganize and recruit.

A Proclamation Expected from Mayor Opdyke.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 26, 1863.

Mayor OPDYKE, I hear, is about to issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens to organize Home Guards without delay. If the rebel invasion of the Border States should continue, he is highly urged to do so. Bodies of men are now out to the rescue of our sister State ought to be; and will be sent: and, in their absence, it will be indispensably necessary to have an adequate force prepared at all times to guarantee protection to life and property at home. In all times of civil commotion there are not wanting men of evil dispositions insensible alike to the claims of patriotism, and the obligations of honor, who are tempted to the committal of outrages, if the power to repress them is wanting, and to guard against danger from that quarter, the recommendation of the Mayor is most opportune. He is not doubted that it will meet with a hearty response at the hands of the people. The suggestion has also been received with favor that the merchants should close up their stores and places of business at 3 o'clock P. M., in order to afford the young men in their employ an opportunity to drill.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 26.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* left for Boston to-day, noon, with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts regiment.

Lieut. P. R. KENT, Third Pennsylvania artillery, has been appointed Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 24.

The steamers *Rosalie* and *Georgia* arrived this morning from Baltimore.

The Revenue cutter *Dayton*, Commander MCGOWAN, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day noon. She has been on a cruise South and came in here for coal. She brings no news.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Macumba.

The steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. TRESCANO, from New-Orleans and Key West, June 21, with cotton and passengers to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. She left New-Orleans evening of 17th, at 9 o'clock; crossed the bar at 7 A. M., 18th; touched at Key West 21st, to land passengers. She had 40 cabin and 220 sick and discharged soldiers. She left at Key West steamers *Magnolia*, (flagship,) *Huntsville*, *Octorara*, *Hendrick Hudson*, *Juanita*, *Kanawha*, and bark *Gem of the Sea*. The following deaths occurred on the voyage:

June 21.—Sergt. Jas. Richardson, Corp. Thos. J. Rogers, Co. F, 10th New-Hampshire.

June 23.—George B. Grover, 16th artillery, New-York.

June 24.—Melville C. Grinnell, Maine Volunteers.

June 24.—John L. Dunham, Co. H, 41st Mass.

June 24.—Abner Nelson, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts.

Arrival of the Steamship Shannon at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, June 27.

The steamship *Shannon*, sister ship to the *Norway*, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived here last night, en route to New-York after discharging and coaling.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GENERAL HOOKER IN MOTION.

His Forces Taking Position in Front of and to the North of Baltimore.

The Heavy Rains Retarding Operations.

No Rebels at South Mountain or Boonsboro.

Heavy Rebel Trains Retiring With Plunder from Pennsylvania.

The Northern Central Railroad Torn Up Forty Miles from Baltimore.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 27.

The Army of the Potomac is in motion and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore.

The heavy rains have made the roads so bad that the movements are necessarily slow. T. B.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27.

The entire Army of the Potomac is now on the north side of the Potomac. The respective positions of the various corps it would not be proper to indicate.

A portion of our cavalry is destroying in the advance, and the remainder in the rebel rear.

There are no rebels now on South Mountain or at Boonsboro. They appear to be concentrating near Sharpsburgh. A. P. HILL'S corps crossed the river at Williamsport yesterday, and are now in Hagerstown. The whole rebel army is now on this side of the Potomac.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON'S brigade was in Smithsburgh yesterday, nearing toward Gettysburgh. Col. LEMMON'S regiment of cavalry accompanied them.

Wagon trains, loaded with grain, have passed through Smithsburgh toward Hagerstown, coming from Pennsylvania; also large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. The negroes captured throughout the country were impressed by the rebels into their service as drivers.

The rebels had a number of small mountain howitzers with them.

The Rebels at Glen Rock, Forty-three Miles from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 27.

The rebels are at Glen Rock, tearing up the track of the Northern Central Railroad.

Glen Rock is 43 miles from Baltimore.

A DESPERATE CAVALRY FIGHT.

A Squadron of Scott's 900 Cavalry Surrounded and Cut Up.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

A squadron of Scott's Nine Hundred cavalry, under Maj. RAMSDELL, on their way to Centreville, this morning, encountered near Fairfax the Sixth Virginia cavalry, and dashed at them with the sabre. The Major made two charges, and drove the enemy for three miles into a wood, and there encountered a superior force, that checked him with the fire of carbines. The fight from the beginning to the end was fierce. Its termination, from the overwhelming disparity of numbers, was disastrous.

Maj. RAMSDELL, after having had his horse shot twice, cut his way out and made his escape with eighteen men. Five have come in since. Eighty are reported as either killed, wounded or missing. Among them are Capt. DAGWELL, Capt. CAMPBELL and Lieut. HAMILTON. The companies were B and C.

A dispatch was received to-day, stating that the rebel force in Gettysburgh to-day was 5,000.

THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL FOOTE.

An Order of Respect from Secretary Welles.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

GENERAL ORDER No. 16.—A gallant and distinguished naval officer is lost to the country. The hero of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, the daring and indomitable spirit that created and led to successive victories the Mississippi flotilla; the heroic Christian sailor, who in the China seas and on the coast of Africa, as well as the great interior rivers of our country, sustained with unbearing fidelity and devotion the honor of our flag and the cause of the Union—Rear Admiral ANDREW HULL FOOTE—is no more.

On his way to take command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, a position to which he had been recently assigned, and the duties of which were commanding the earnest energies and vigorous resources of a mind of no ordinary character, he was suddenly prostrated by disease, and, after a brief illness, breathed his last at the Astor House, at New-York, on the evening of the 26th instant.

Among the noble and honored dead whose names have added lustre to our naval renown, and must ever adorn our national annals, few will stand more prominent than that of the gallant and self-sacrificing Christian sailor and gentleman, whose loss we now deplore.

Appreciating his virtues and his services, a grateful country had rendered him, while living, its willing homage, and will mourn his death.

As a mark of respect, it is hereby ordered that the flags at the several Navy-yards, naval stations, and on the flagships of squadrons, be hoisted at half-mast, and that thirteen guns be fired at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Municipal Officers of Jersey City on an Excursion.

ELMIRA, Saturday, June 27.

The Common Council and other municipal officers of Jersey City arrived here this evening on an excursion over the Erie Railroad. They were accompanied by the General Superintendent and other officers of the road.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Movement of Gen. ROSECRANS' Army on Wednesday Last.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27.

Gen. ROSECRANS' army, with the exception of one division, moved on Wednesday night.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 25.

A private letter received from our correspondent at Murfreesboro, this evening, dated Tuesday evening, states that ROSECRANS' army had been served with ten days' rations, and they were all in motion. The destination is contraband; but it may be inferred, from the fact that BRAGG, with a large portion of his army, is reported to have reached Richmond on the 19th. The impression in military quarters here, is that the rebel leaders have given up the idea of being able to hold Vicksburgh, and have determined to give up the Southwest. BRAGG is to take care of Richmond, while LEE'S army comes North and threatens Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

OCCUPATION OF SHELBYVILLE.

We are informed that a letter from the gallant Lieut.-Col. BROWNLOW, of the First East Tennessee cavalry, at Triune, states that BRAGG'S forces have evacuated Shelbyville and fallen back. Our forces started from Triune on Wednesday morning, and were posted to reach Shelbyville at 1 o'clock that day.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 27.

The Cumberland River is rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour, with 25 feet of water already on the shoals.

It is reported that a considerable force of rebels has crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville.

Rumors prevail of an engagement at Shelbyville, Tenn., but nothing is regarded as can be trusted as authentic news.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

PARDONS.

The President to-day pardoned WILSON TURNEY, who was convicted at the June term, 1862, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, for making counterfeit coin, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for a term of years.

The President has also pardoned SAMUEL P. GRAVES, who was convicted at the November term, 1862, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, of fitting out a slaver, and sentenced to imprisonment in jail for a period of five years.

THE CASE OF VALLANDINGHAM.

Judge BUCHANAN is Chairman of the Vallandingham Committee, and he, with Messrs. BARNEY and SLADE, were the spokesmen in their interview with President LINCOLN. The written communication was read by Judge BARNEY, and the President intimated that he would speedily send an answer to the Committee.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

Paymaster WILLIAMS was robbed of $2,700 last night at his boarding-house in his absence. The money has been recovered.

ENLISTING MINORS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 170.—Paragraphs 931, 932 and 934, Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1861, are modified to read as follows:

931. No person under the age of eighteen years is to be enlisted or reënlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. Recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit.

932. If the recruit be a minor under eighteen years of age, his guardian or master must sign a consent to his enlisting, which will be added to the preceding declaration in the following form, &c.

934. The forms of declaration and of consent, in case of a minor under eighteen, having been signed and witnessed, the recruit will then be duly examined, &c.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Union Mass Meeting in San Francisco—Mining News—The Sandwich Islands, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 25.

A large mass meeting to ratify the nominations of the Union State Convention was held here last night. Speeches were made by most of the candidates for State offices. There seems to be no doubt that the Union State ticket will be elected by an immense majority. It is probable, however, that but one opposition ticket will be in the field, viz.: that to be nominated on the 8th of July by the two wings of the Democratic party at their fusion Convention.

Sandwich Island dates have been received to June 6. The Sugar Refinery Company had become embarrassed, and been forced to make an assignment. Missionaries from all the Islands were holding their regular annual meeting at Honolulu. Rev. D. ANDREWS, representing the churches of the United States, was in attendance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 26.

Arrived, ship *Shooting Star*, from New-York.

The Gould and Curry silver mine to-day declared a monthly dividend of $150 per foot. These continued large dividends are increasing the mining fever and encouraging emigration to develop further the mineral districts of Nevada Territory. The rush of population in that direction is tremendous.

The advance immigration overland from the Western States is entering California. Very few families have arrived yet. Those who have come are mostly young men, who anxiously inquire "if the Conscription act is to be enforced in the State."

Seventy Missourians, who talked "secession," were captured by a file of soldiers, and required to take the oath of allegiance, as they passed Fort Ruby, toward California, yesterday.

[Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 26.

Arrived to-day ships *Free Trade*, STORER, from from New-York, Jan. 31, and *Shirley*, BROWN, 50 days from Hong-Kong, with 300 Chinese passengers.

Capture of a Rebel Blockade Runner, Burning of Another, and Escape of a Third.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 26.

A naval officer, just arrived from off Wilmington, reports that the rebel schooner *Hattie* was captured last Saturday by the United States gunboat *Florida*. She was running out with turpentine, cotton and rosin.

The *Hattie* reported the *Kanawha*, the fastest blockade runner afloat, was burned on Cape Fear River, when just ready to sail with a cargo of cotton and turpentine.

The *Ingomar* ran out on the night of the 16th.

The Resistance to the Draft in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 27.

Matters in Monroe County, Ind., are becoming serious.

Cob Bynes, who has four companies there, has asked for reinforcements and a section of artillery.

The resisters to the enrollment are said to number fifteen hundred.

—Miss Agnes Burns, a young lady eighteen years of age, committed suicide in Geneva, N. Y., on June 26, by taking arsenic. Cause—disappointed love.

1865 — 1865

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Extracts from Late Richmond Papers.

The Robbs Losing Faith in Their Cavalry.

THE LATE RAID IN EAST TENNESSEE.

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN VIRGINIA.

THE THREATENED ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

We have received papers of late date, from which we make the following extracts:

The Dispatch says editorially:

"Our Cavalry" is making a series of gigantic raids, and is now in the heart of the enemy's country. Its operations in the valley of Virginia have been of the most brilliant character, and have resulted in the capture of a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, and a large number of prisoners, besides the destruction of a vast amount of railroad property. Its operations in the rear of Petersburg have been equally successful, and have resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners, and the destruction of railroad property. The enemy's cavalry has been driven entirely out of Prince George county, and the Weldon railroad is now entirely free from the presence of the enemy's cavalry. Our cavalry is now operating on the Southside railroad, and will soon be heard from in the rear of Lee's old enemy, Grant. Our cavalry will not cease its operations until it has destroyed every railroad in the rear of Petersburg, and has rendered it impossible for Grant to receive any more supplies. Our cavalry is now in the heart of the enemy's country, and will remain there until it has accomplished the work assigned it. Our people may rest assured that it will do its work thoroughly, and that it will not return until it has done all that it was sent to do."

The Enquirer says:

"What has been long threatened has at length come to pass. Sheridan has at length succeeded in getting a force in the rear of Lee sufficiently large to make a formidable demonstration. Whether he will be able to maintain himself there, is another question. We are inclined to think he will not. Lee has a force sufficient to meet him, and to spare, to crush him. Sheridan's force is probably not more than 15,000 strong, and Lee can spare 20,000 men for the purpose. Besides, Sheridan has been worsted in every encounter he has had with Lee's troops, and it is not probable that he will be more successful now. Lee has only to detach a small force to operate on Sheridan's flank and rear, and Sheridan will be compelled to retreat, or be destroyed. Sheridan's cavalry is composed principally of raw recruits, and is not to be compared with Lee's veteran cavalry. Whether Sheridan succeeds or fails, however, in his present movement, he makes a diversion in favor of Grant, which will compel Lee to detach a portion of his army to operate against Sheridan. Grant will thus be relieved from the pressure which Lee has been bringing to bear upon him, and will be able to operate with more vigor and success. Lee has been compelled to weaken his lines around Petersburg, in order to meet the force sent against him by Grant, and Grant will now be able to take advantage of the weakness of Lee's lines, and break through them. Should he succeed in doing this, Lee will be compelled to fall back, and Richmond will be evacuated. But Lee will not be driven from Richmond without a struggle, and we have no fears for the result. Should Grant succeed in breaking through Lee's lines, Lee will fall back to the line of the Appomattox, and Richmond will be evacuated. But Lee will not be driven from the Appomattox

Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, }
In the Field Near Vicksburg, Miss., }
May 26, 1862.

Dear Governor: I snatch a moment, amid pressing and responsible duties, to address you a few lines concerning our recent operations.

The cause of smoking and the cessation of cannonading, at short intervals, in my rear, and carriage is all around. All the corps of the Army of the Tennessee were ordered by its commander to make a simultaneous assault upon the enemy's works at 10 A. M., of the 22d instant. The advance was ordered to be made in quick time, with bayonets fixed, and without firing a gun, until the outer works were carried.

A very rough, rugged and broken space was in our front, to be passed over, covered under the enemy's fire. Our line was necessarily in single columns, and was, therefore, necessarily weakened by attenuation. At five minutes before 10 o'clock, I ordered that the bugle sound the charge, and within fifteen minutes Lawler's and Lauman's brigades, of the Fourteenth and Twelfth divisions of the corps, had passed a ravine in front in their front in making the embankment and planting our colors upon it.

Twelve men went into it, eleven were killed, and the twelfth, killed by our sharpshooters on the top of the parapet, jumped and brandished his sword—a feat more daring and successful is hardly recorded. His achiever was Sergeant Jesse E. Garrison, Company I, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, who deserves equal admiration and praise.

Within thirty minutes after 10 o'clock, Hazen's and Burbridge's brigades, fired with noble emulation, rushed for ward, made a long and most similar work in their front, and in the manner planted our flag upon the parapet. A sergeant of this brigade of the enemy was driven away from a planted gun before he had time to fire it; while Lieut. Wurts, of the Chicago Mercantile battery, brought up one of his pieces by hand close to the enemy's works, and double shotting it, poured a deadly discharge into the enemy's ranks. This last was a worthy parallel to Gregg, Griffiths.

All this was on my right. On my left Oxzaraga's division formed the advance, supported by one brigade of Gen. Hovey's—the other brigade having been left behind, under Gen. Grant's order, at Big Black River bridge, to guard the rear, and to reinforce the point of attack, in front of Gen. Lawler, which they feared in the course of a struggle which brought most, if not all of them into action. The fury of our assault was such as to alarm the enemy and to cause him to mass his troops from both right and left, in my front. The movements by which this was effected, were plainly seen by officers and men of my command, and greatly increased the obstacles to the advance of my corps, whose strength had been much carefully and deliberately husbanded, which had been ordered to be left behind.

The odds were now largely against me; yet, for some eight hours, I held my ground, baffling every attempt to dislodge me, and in the meantime repeatedly asked for a diversion of the enemy on my right, or to be reinforced. Reinforcements finally came up, but too late; night cut short the engagement. With timely reinforcement, I doubt not, what a number of my officers and men that I could have gone through the captured works. Indeed, I have learned since that the enemy were about to yield.

Passing to matters of a more personal character, I am loth to inform you of rumors which would fix upon me the responsibility of the failure of the assault on the 22d. These rumors are as contradictory as they are senseless and mendacious. They must be the spawn of petty prejudiced partisans. It would be unjust to impute them to any men of rank and position.

One citizen charges me with not attacking promptly; yet it is notorious that I was the first to attack, and the first to make a lodgment in the enemy's works; moreover, I continued unremittingly the conflict until after night and for a longer time than any other corps. My success was also as great as that of any other corps.

I planted my flag upon two of the enemy's works, where they waved some eight hours—taking a number of prisoners, and forcing the enemy, through his fear, to quell his forces to stop my progress.

Another rumor charges me with the responsibility of the loss sustained by the other army corps. And wherefore do you imagine? Simply because I urged that other parts of the line should continue the attack as well as mine, or that I should be reinforced—one or the other.

Immediately this rumor, I instructed what Gen. Grant had expressly and peremptorily ordered. The fault, therefore, if fault, was not with me. In asking, afterwards, the latter, I only asked what, in needing our forces on a single and shaken point, would have manifestly continued to the success of the attack.

Perhaps our endeavors would have been crowned with success if the latter plan of attack had been originally adopted. In short, it was but fair for all to cooperate under an order from a common superior, alike bearing on all, for the attainment of a common object. And if loss was sustained by others, it was also sustained by me, precisely in still greater proportion; but not as a consequence of anything that I did or left undone, but as a consequence of the order alluded to. And I carry into effect unconsciously.

Coming as it did, from competent authority, it is not my province, nor is this the proper occasion to impugn that order. Without intending injustice to any one, I may be permitted to say that my corps led the advance from Milliken's Bend to Bruinsburg, and to the field of Port Gibson. At the latter place it was the first to attack the enemy and break his force. This battle was determinate of all ensuing successes. Pursuing the enemy next day, it captured the town of Port Gibson, and drove the enemy from the north bank of Bayou Pierre, thence across the enemy's Pontoon Station on the Vicksburgh and Jackson Railroad, it encountered and drove back the enemy from one of the crossings of Four-mile Creek, on the same day that Gen. Sherman drove him back from the crossing at Turkey Creek, and McPherson beat him near Raymond. Soon after it led the advance to Bolton on the railroad, and again against the enemy at Champion Hill, first attacking him and achieving a signal victory, with the assistance of McPherson's corps. That my corps bore the brunt here is attested by the conspicuous part borne by Gen. Hovey, and the greater loss sustained by his division. Boldly pursuing the routed enemy, it captured many prisoners, together with Edwards' Station, and all of the enemy's stores there, during the evening and night of the same day. By 8 o'clock the next morning we overtook the enemy in considerable force on the Big Black River, and immediately engaged him, drove him from his skillfully constructed works at the point of the bayonet, taking many prisoners and eighteen pieces of cannon. Thence we marched upon Vicksburgh and have done what has already been recounted.

With what justice it has been imputed to us that we have borne up the rear, you will decide. Others, doubtless, have done their duty as well, it may be, being there. It is foreign to my purpose to complain of any one or to make invidious comparisons; but let justice be done. It need be, let there be an investigation by competent authority, of the whole campaign in all its parts and policy, and in regard to all its officials, from Milliken's Bend to this place, and the truth declared. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

To his Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois.

Another Letter from Gen. McClernand.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A gentleman of this city has just received the following, written on the 5th inst., by Gen. McClernand, of the Thirteenth United States army corps, near Vicksburgh:

Headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, }
Battle-field, near Vicksburg. }

Dear Sir: Yesterday morning the enemy opened with artillery and infantry from their works upon my front, at 10 o'clock, and continued under the exemption of fire. Our line was somewhat weakened by attenuation, was therefore, necessarily weakened by attenuation. At five minutes before 10 o'clock, I ordered that the bugle sound the charge, and within fifteen minutes Lawler's and Lauman's brigades, of the Fourteenth and Twelfth divisions of the corps, had passed a ravine in front in their front in making the embankment and planting our colors upon it.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An authorized dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, announces that the Army is in motion, and will soon be to the front and north of Baltimore. We are enabled further to say that the entire army of Gen. HOOKER is on the north side of the Potomac, and will soon be heard from by the public. The locations of the various corps, so far as they are known to us, it would be improper to disclose. The whole rebel army is also on the north side of the Potomac, but it is very much scattered. The last corps, under A. P. HILL, crossed at Williamsport on Friday, and was yesterday at Hagerstown. The rebels recently on South Mountain and at Boonsboro, Md., appear to have left those localities, and to be concentrating at Sharpsburgh. Rebel wagon trains loaded with grain, plundered from the farmers of Pennsylvania, have begun to return by way of Smithsburgh and Hagerstown. Large droves of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses are also being driven in the same direction.

The rebels, in their advance toward Harrisburgh, occupied Carlisle about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Our forces retired toward Mechanicsburgh. Last evening the rebels were reported advancing slowly from Carlisle. It appears to be their intention to attack the works on the other side of the Susquehanna, but they may change their mind. Our forces were all ready to give battle. All the school-houses in Harrisburgh had been secured by Gen. COUCH as hospitals.

The rebel force which was advancing westward from the Cumberland Valley road, and had reached McConnellsburgh, are reported to have evacuated that place and to have retreated eastward toward Chambersburgh again. The telegraph operator returned to McConnellsburgh on Friday evening. The rebel force which was there consisted of 1,500 mounted infantry, with a section of artillery.

We learn by an arrival from Curacoa, that the United States Steamer *Vanderbilt* called there on the 5th inst., but on account of the Quarantine regulations, did not enter, but proceeded westward.

In their advance eastward, toward the Northern Central Road, the rebels are supposed to be about 8,000 strong. Yesterday morning their pickets were within eight miles of Hanover Junction, and Hanover was in their possession. A regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. JENNINGS, had a skirmish with the rebels near Hanover, and lost a number of men.

A somewhat startling event has just occurred in the harbor of Portland. On Thursday night the schooner *Archer*, recently captured by the pirate *Tacony*, entered the harbor with twenty-one men from the *Tacony* on board, the intention being to burn two gunboats building there, and to cut out the revenue-cutter *Caleb Cushing* and steamer *Forest City*. The character of the craft, or rather of her crew, was not suspected, as she was similar to numbers of schooners constantly passing in and out of the harbor. Finding they could not accomplish all they desired, the pirates contented themselves with quietly taking possession of the cutter *Caleb Cushing*—she having only a portion of her crew on board, who were put in irons—and putting to sea during the night. As soon as her absence was discovered, prompt measures were taken to overtake her. Two pocket steamers—the *Forest City* and the *Chesapeake*—were immediately armed and otherwise suitably fitted out, and started in pursuit. They succeeded in overhauling the cutter before she got out of sight of the city, and, after an exchange of shots, prepared to board her. The rebel captors, seeing the intention of their pursuers, abandoned her, after setting her on fire, and she subsequently blew up. The rebels took refuge on the schooner in which they had entered the harbor, and attempted to escape in her, but did not succeed. They were soon captured, and are now in durance in Portland. The original crew *of the cutter were all saved, they having been* set adrift by the rebels in a small boat before the *Cushing* was abandoned. The log-book of Lieut. REED, who commanded the rebels, indicates that the *Tacony* has been destroyed.

Forty sail of vessels are reported to have been destroyed, by a pirate steamer, off Cape Sable, on Thursday and Friday. A Brunswick ship was also captured, but bonded, and the crews of the other vessels were put on board her.

At Bay Harbor, yesterday, heavy firing was heard in a southeasterly direction, apparently some miles out to sea.

The following intimation of a movement by Gen. ROSECRANS, we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 26th: "We received a business dispatch from Murfreesboro last evening, but nothing from our correspondent. We mention this to show that the wires were in order; and second, to indicate that *Murfreesboro' is no longer the Headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland.* The Nashville *Union*, of Tuesday, reports Shelbyville evacuated by the rebels, and that our forces from Triune had moved to take possession. We may expect stirring news from Tennessee."

In addition to this, we have the positive statement, in a dispatch from Cincinnati, that the entire Army, excepting one division, moved on Wednesday.

The Washington *Republican*, of Friday says private advices, dated Vicksburgh, June 22, are received from Gen. GRANT'S army. Everything is progressing steadily. JOHNSTON manages to keep out of GRANT'S reach. The news of the fall of the rebel stronghold is hourly expected. We learn by a dispatch from Cairo that a heavy cannonade was opened all along our lines on Saturday, and continued until Sunday evening. The result is yet unknown.

Our latest dispatches from Harrisburgh and Baltimore state that the rebels have succeeded in reaching the Northern Central Railroad. The rebel column proceeding by way of Gettysburgh, striking the road at Hanover Junction. From Baltimore we learn that the rebels were also at Glen Rock, tearing up the track there. Glen Rock is forty-three miles from Baltimore.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remains of the late Rear-Admiral FOOTE were yesterday conveyed to Hartford, Conn., where a public funeral will take place on Monday. The body was escorted from the Astor House to the Hartford boat by a large number of naval officers, preceded by two companies of marines and a band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

A call has been issued and signed by Horace Maynard, W. G. Brownlow, Geo. F. Stubblefield, Manson M. Brien, Horace H. Harrison, Ed. H. East, E. P. Glascock, Geo. W. Bridges, John H. Brien and W. Spence, for a State Convention, to be held in Nashville on the 1st of July, to take into consideration the measures necessary to reorganize the State of Tennessee, and prepare such measures as are necessary to secure a Representative in the next Congress.

Breadstuffs were in less demand on Saturday. Flour and Corn were generally depressed. Wheat was steady. Rye and Oats were rather buoyant. Provisions attracted less attention. New Mess Pork was firmer. Lard somewhat cheaper. The main business in groceries was in Sugars and Molasses, of which free sales were effected at rising prices. Cotton was brisker and dearer. Very large sales of Petroleum were reported, chiefly to speculators and for future delivery, at decidedly firmer rates. Rosin was quoted higher, with light sales. Engagements of freight were restricted, with 634 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other articles were unimportant.

Unity of Force in War.

Amusing illustrations of the nature of the military system, in which some folks delight, are being afforded every day by the campaign in Pennsylvania. One journal has just congratulated the country upon the fact that the control of the militia had not passed into the hands of the National Government, or we should not have been treated to the grand spectacle of patriotic energy presented by the recent departure of so many volunteers to the aid of Pennsylvania. If armies were raised for the sole purpose of proving the National courage, we should take as much delight in this exhibition as anybody, but we know by sorrowful experience that an army is raised to fight and win battles, and that an army which is not in a condition to do this, is simply a victim led to the altar. An army which marches to meet an enemy which it has no chance of defeating, may be an admirable spectacle, but it can never be a cheering one. For this reason, our last "great uprising," or rather the necessity for it, is mainly a source of regret and humiliation. We read that on the arrival of the Seventh regiment at Philadelphia, Gen. HALLECK ordered it to report at Baltimore, and not at Harrisburgh, as according to its instructions when it left home. The Colonel proceeded to obey, *but telegraphed to Gov. Seymour for his "sanction."*

Such incidents may delight those who are promising people peace and happiness by converting the United States into a bundle of "independent sovereignties," but it can only cause serious misgiving to those who know the value of unity and harmony and concentration in the terrible work of war. If the forces that are now gathering for the defence of Pennsylvania are to remain distinct little armies, and each of them is to telegraph to New-York, or Columbus, or Trenton to learn what it is to do next, we know what the result of their performances in the field will be, just as well as if the campaign was over. By staying rigidly behind intrenchments, and letting the enemy do his will in the open country, they may possibly avoid treating the world to the spectacle of another Bull Run; but if they ever venture to engage any portion of LEE'S force on open ground, under the leadership of Messrs. CURTIN, SEYMOUR and PARKER, they will afford the nation an example of the value of State militia, for long wars, which it will not soon forget. It is disgraceful, and worse than disgraceful, for it is inhuman, to send any regiment into the field to act against such troops as LEE'S, without placing it at once and unreservedly under the command of the National officer charged with the conduct of the entire campaign. HALLECK may be a bad General, and HOOKER a worse, and LINCOLN worse still; but any one of them acting alone is a better General than half a dozen Napoleons trying to act together, not to speak of half a dozen warriors of the talents and experience of our Northern Governors.

Some of the sayings and doings of the good people who are now in such a state of excitement at Harrisburgh also furnish melancholy reading in their way. *Mr. CAMERON*, for instance, was Secretary of War two years ago, when the country received its first stunning demonstration of the great truth that no number of men dressed in uniform, and carrying muskets, necessarily constitute an army. And yet he is reported, in his speech at Harrisburgh, to have strongly urged Gov. CURTIN to take himself the command of the great unorganized, unofficered, enthusiastic crowd who are now assembled at that point, and offered to prove his sincerity by taking a ride and serving under the Governor himself. When we read this we feel inclined to doubt all we have ever heard of the value of experience. What can be the value of experience when, after two such years of war as we have had, a Cabinet Minister, of mature years, is impelled by patriotism into offering to take the field with "50,000 thirty-days' men" under the generalship of Gov. CURTIN against the veterans of EWELL and HILL? And may not one well ask whether there be such a thing as political progress, when we find large numbers of intelligent men taking pride in the fact that a community like ours carries on war with a total contempt for skill and science, by means of convulsive risings, like the *ban* and *arrière-ban* of mediæval France? We may fancy the "stern joy" with which DAVIS and LEE read the patriotic blatherskite which invariably heralds and accompanies the appearance of militia in the field. It must seem an age to both of them since men raved at the South as Mr. CAMERON has been doing at the North. And if they can keep their countenance on reading that a New-Jersey regiment at work in the intrenchments of Harrisburgh, on being chased by some Copperheads, laid down their tools and went home in disgust, they must be very much more bowed down by care than we take them to be.

Pennsylvania.

Two weeks ago, minus a day, President LINCOLN issued his Proclamation calling upon four States for contributions of militia to aid in repelling the advance of the rebel army into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The quota called from Pennsylvania was *fifty thousand*; and subsequently from New-York *twenty thousand*. On the same day Gov. CURTIN issued a Proclamation invoking his people to respond forthwith to the call of the President. He set forth vividly and truly the fearful danger of the State. With all the weight of his official responsibility, he held this language:

"The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency and all questions of local interest. All fire, social and political, all ties of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent. Our only defence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth." * * * And the Governor appealed to "all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty, and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, to rise in their might and rush to the rescue, in this hour of imminent peril."

Well, what has been the result? Has there been any *rising in their might and rushing to the rescue?* Two weeks have passed, and those three millions of living freemen rest as spiritless and motionless as the most stolid serfs in Europe.

The State of New-York, without any proclamation by her Governor, has already furnished the larger portion of the quota of soldiers asked of her by the Government. These soldiers are now in the Capital of Pennsylvania, and are almost its only protection. Had it not been for them, Harrisburgh, ere this, beyond all doubt, would have been taken by the enemy, and the infamous rebel flag would now float triumphantly over the very council chambers of the State. In that populous county, it is stated that the Governor's proclamation has been responded to by a miserable squad of sixty men, all told. The great city of Philadelphia has sent only some eleven hundred men "to the rescue," while our own sister City of Brooklyn alone has dispatched no less than six regiments. Even the greater part of the handful of Pennsylvania militia that have gone into the field have been practically useless. They have stickled and higgled about their term of service and other paltry points, and have tried every expedient to avoid being "mustered in." It is hard to say which is worthy of the greater disdain—the utter soullessness of the able-bodied men who refused to volunteer at all, or the half-souled conduct of those who pretended to enlist and yet exhausted their wits to shirk every accompanying obligation.

What is the public spirit of the State? What has become of that patriotic zeal that signalized the old Keystone State last year and the year before?—the zeal that gives to the national armies a hundred and sixty thousand of as true men as ever did battle. Has she lost it because she is discouraged? because she feels that our rulers at Washington are weak men—men without clear forecast, without sound judgment, without bold and steady resolution? Grant it. But why should it unnerve Pennsylvania more than New-York? Have not we the same knowledge of the fact, and don't we too suffer from the consequences? And yet in the face of it, we tell these Pennsylvanians that New-York would not endure for twenty-four hours such an invasion, as their State has been impassively submitting to for the last fortnight. Our people would come down upon the rebel pack like an avalanche. We would have a hundred thousand men in motion within three days. We should deem it an intolerable disgrace that armed enemies of the country should rest in peace on our soil for a single hour. The promptness with which we have sent our soldiers to defend them is but an earnest of the promptness with which we should defend ourselves.

But, inexplicable as this apathy of Pennsylvania is, *we don't yet give up the hope that* a sense of duty and honor will return to her, before it is too late. It don't seem to us possible that she can persist in bringing to the dust her clear renown. It is deemed something rare when even a single individual should incontinently, from a true man, become a dastard or a recreant. That three millions should do this would be an event before unheard of in human history.

The Rebels and the Negro Question.

The rebels have always been very much dissatisfied with our mode of carrying on the war. The entire store of epithets which, by long practice in vituperation, they had heaped up, was long ago exhausted, and of late they have only used over again the old stock. It has made little difference what measures we adopted. We have been as entirely unable to satisfy them by whatever course we pursued as the boatswain's mate was to satisfy the sailor who was being flogged, by striking high or low. It was the being flogged at all which was at the bottom of the sailor's dissatisfaction with the spot where the blows were laid on. And we despair of ever pleasing the rebels in our way of carrying on the war, unless, to use a Hibernicism, we cease to carry it on at all.

Our readers will recollect a bitter article which we lately copied from one of the Richmond papers, about the brutality and fiendishness of our sending horned cattle (meaning thereby negroes) against them. The sympathies with and aided the rebels. The course which the Richmond rebel thought they should pursue in the matter was "to begin by appealing to the civilized world," and in case that failed to "raise the cry of no quarter."

Now, in addition to all former rebel atrocities, we have lately had new instances of genuinely fiendish doings of the rebels. Our correspondent from the Mississippi squadron states that rebel correspondence captured at Simmsport showed that 200 negroes were recently slain in cold blood at Franklin, La., by the rebel soldiers. At the late fight at Milliken's Bend the rebels killed outright the negro military prisoners whom they took; and again, at Port Hudson the rebels hung a negro soldier whom they captured. These atrocities were all in the far South. The cooler sun of Virginia and Maryland has not as yet looked upon such scenes, to our knowledge. But the rebel cavalry which has been raiding through the villages of Pennsylvania and Maryland for the last fortnight have every where sent or carried off, not horses and cattle, not boots, drugs and provisions alone, but every black man, woman and child upon whom they could lay hands—and as every one knows, they have not carried them off as prisoners of war, to be paroled and exchanged, but as chattels, to be sold into Slavery.

Now we shall not appeal to the civilized world, or raise the cry of no quarter. Those who are brutal enough to steal men and make slaves of them, care nothing whatever for the civilized world; and we are not barbarous enough to raise the cry which leaps so frequently to the lips of rebels.

But we demand of the Government and we urge upon our Generals everywhere not to let such things pass unnoticed. The first instance should be met firmly and with decision. It will be much more easily disposed of now than at any later period. They should take measures at once to learn accurately the facts, that there be no dispute about the basis of our action hereafter, and then for every negro soldier who has been butchered in cold blood, after being taken prisoner, the law applicable to such case should be put in force, or at the very least the rebels should understand that that was to be our law hereafter—and for every black man carried off from Pennsylvania or Maryland a rebel should be captured and held as a hostage in close confinement.

The Ottoman Empire.

A most interesting debate has recently taken place in the British House of Commons on the state of Turkey, the condition of its Christian population and the Eastern policy of England.

From the evidence adduced, it seems that the grievances of the Giaours are still intolerable, and that the case of the "sick man" is hopeless, notwithstanding the skill of his French and English physicians. The spirit, the energy, the economy of the new Sultan, ABDUL AZIZ, have come too late to avert the fate of the Empire; and that Power, whose arms were once the terror of Europe, would fall to pieces, like a castle of cards, on the first shock of the assailant, were the hands which sustain it withdrawn.

Hitherto, dread of Russia, and distrust of France, have rendered England the Sultan's most strenuous supporter. Deeming the autonomy of Turkey essential to the safety of her Indian Empire, England has not hesitated to wage war in defence of Ottoman independence, and to procure loan after loan for the accommodation of the Government at Constantinople; but neither by arms nor by money can a State be saved from dissolution, which has no vitality within itself. The virtues and abilities of the reigning Sultan are unquestionable, yet what can the virtues and abilities of an individual avail when the ruling class, through whose instrumentality the administration of affairs must be carried on, are utterly corrupt, incompetent and adverse? ABDUL AZIZ may be fully sensible of the soundness of the advice given to him by his English mentor; he may be honestly disposed to fulfill the pledges of his deceased brother, and to ameliorate the condition of his Christian subjects, but, while the Pashas and their subordinates, in their various provinces, are opposed to these changes, and cling to the old system, the Sultan is powerless in the matter. Hence it is that justice is still bought and sold in Turkey—that the evidence of the Giaour against Mahometans is still inadmissible—that the rayahs still suffer the most scandalous extortion; and that the servile race have still to endure almost all the wrongs and insults under which their fathers groaned. The fanatical pertinacity with which Moslem officials continue these oppressions, in utter disregard of justice and treaty engagements, has roused the indignation of the British people, who will not long suffer their Government to prop up a power that manifests so inveterate a hatred of Christians and the Christian faith. Whatever be the consequence, England will soon have to withdraw all support from the Government of the Sultan, and leave Giaour and Moslem to fight out their own quarrel. The evident anxiety of the British Government to uphold the autonomy of Turkey, and the mild tone of its remonstrances, have doubtless tended not a little to perpetuate abuses. The Mohamedans have come to the conclusion that the existence of their Empire is indispensable to the interests of England, and that, as long as this is so, she will be ever ready to connive at and apologize for their misdeeds. This conviction indisposes them to set about a work for which they have no stomach, and thus the wrongs of the Christians remain unredressed. But PALMERSTON is an octogenarian; his reign is advancing to a close, and, when he is gone, England, under the guidance of a chief better representing the opinions of her people, may follow a different course, and the Turks be abandoned to their fate. What that fate will be, it is not difficult to predict. The Mohamedans form, but a very small portion of the population of European Turkey, and in their midst of a general insurrection of the Christian populations, would be only prelude to cope single-handed with their enemies. It is not, however, probable that the Great Powers will suffer the Sultan to overwhelm the Christians with the barbarous hordes of Asia, and therefore, the conflict will result in the expulsion of the Moslem from Europe, or their extermination there. Nor would mankind have any reason to regret either catastrophe. If all the provinces and dependencies lost to the Infidel on this side of the Ægean and Euxine, were to be consolidated into a free Hellenic monarchy, the nucleus of which would be the present kingdom of Greece, and its Capital, the metropolis of the Eastern Cæsars.

If the obscure northern youth, who is about to ascend the throne of Otho, should live to wear the crown and to wield the sceptre of Constantine, and to reëstablish the religion of Christ on the shore of the Bosphorus, his will be a remarkable destiny.

The Progress of Despotism in Prussia.

King WILLIAM and VON BISMARK seem to have adopted the political maxim of STRAFFORD—"Thorough and thorough." No half measures for them, any more than for the "Great Apostate." They will keep no terms with the Constitution or the nation. Not content with closing the Chambers and dispersing the Deputies, they have now undertaken to muzzle the Press—the sole remaining organ of the people. If they can prevent it, Prussians shall neither hear of their wrongs, nor read of them—there will be henceforth in Prussia no political discussions, oral or scriptoral—no censure of Monarch or Ministers, but universal silence and submission. The people must furnish the Government with men and money, whenever and to what extent soever, and for what purpose soever it pleases, and yet are not to have even the poor privilege of remonstrance when men and money are squandered, or when damaging or ruinous policies are adopted. Such is to be Prussia's liberty in the future, according to the new programme of VON BISMARK and his royal master!

Their recent ordinance against the Press can only be paralleled by their arbitrary dismissal of the Chamber. Like the latter act, it was entirely uncalled for—there was not the shadow of justification for it. Never had the tone of the Prussian Liberal Press been more moderate and decorous than during the past session, and since its close. In fact, paradoxical as it may appear, the issuing of the ordinance in question was occasioned by the very blamelessness of that Press! It has been stripped of its rights and gagged, not because it was violent and demagogical, but because it afforded no ground for prosecution under any existing law. This is admitted in the Ministerial preface to the ordinance. "The Government," it is there expressly stated, "is compelled to assume absolute power over the Press, because the newspaper articles most objected to contain *nothing of which the law can take hold.*" Here is a high tribute to the character of the Prussian Press; here are laid bare the motives which suggested the iniquitous act. The deeds of the King and his Cabinet being evil, they loved darkness rather than light. That is, they knew that their transactions with the Lower Chamber would not bear the comment and scrutiny of the Liberal journals, and, therefore, they determined to silence them, in order to prevent discussion. But how was this to be affected, in a time of profound peace, with no domestic or foreign war raging, and no law in existence which would authorize such a course? WILLIAM and VON BISMARK proved equal to the occasion, and contrived to surmount the difficulty. By giving to article 63 of the Constitution an interpretation altogether opposed to the spirit of that instrument, and quite contrary to that contemplated by its framers, this model Monarch and Minister eked out a basis for their ordinance. The above article declares "that only in cases of unusual urgency, when public security is at stake, and the Diet not sitting, can the Crown issue ordinances, not opposed to the Constitution, which shall have the force of law." Now what is there in this proviso, made evidently for a period of hostile invasion or national convulsion, which empowers the Prussian monarch, in a time like the present, to play the despot? Nay, what is there in it which, at any time, would authorize him to issue decrees *antagonistic* to the Constitution and destructive of the liberties of the Press? Article 27 of that great contract between King and People guarantees "to every Prussian *the right of freely expressing his opinions by* speech, writing, printing and pictorial representation, and forbids any restriction of the liberty of the Press, save by legislation." Is it to be supposed that the framers of the above article intended to deprive the Prussian people and journalists of the rights here conferred on them, by the insertion of a subsequent proviso? Is it to be supposed that men specially appointed to create a *Magna Charta* for Prussia, and ardently bent on doing so, intended to leave the monarch at liberty to force a gag into the mouth of the Press as often as he deemed its tone not sufficiently servile; and not only so, but even to delegate to district presidents and local councils the power of deciding when newspapers offended, and of silencing them after *two avertissements?*

Municipalities, also, must no more presume to discuss politics, or criticise the conduct of Ministers; for a circular from the Home Office has been recently addressed to the provincial functionaries, pronouncing all such discussions unlawful, and commanding their prohibition. There remain then for proscription only popular meetings and banquets and torchlight processions in honor of patriotic deputies, and, when these are forbidden, the work of despotism will be complete, and WILLIAM and VON BISMARK may ride away to Carlsbad, and view from a distance the returning tide and the gathering tempest.

The British Common Soldier.

It is not for the savages of a new Colony, from the steaming copies of the time, that we call attention to a recent revelation of the common soldier's life in British India. The facts which we condense have just come to light by means of a discussion in the British House of Common's.

A year or more ago a person of the name of CRAWLEY was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth, or Enniskillen Dragoons, a crack regiment of cavalry, at present stationed at Calcutta. Col. CRAWLEY was intemperate, lazy, overbearing and neglectful of his duty; and in these his conduct became the subject of judicial investigation. Pending the sittings of the Court-martial, three of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment, it appears, fell under the suspicion of being predisposed to give evidence against the accused. They were known to have made notes of the proceedings of the Court as far as they had gone; and a petty officer of the regiment carried to the Colonel a report that they were forming a conspiracy for the overthrow of their commander. Col. CRAWLEY thereupon had the three so-called conspirators privately examined; and professing to have had his suspicions of a conspiracy thereby confirmed, he secured their arrest. They were, accordingly, thrown into the most loathsome cells of the common jail of Calcutta, without evidence being furnished of their guilt, or opportunity allowed them to meet the charges laid against them.

Before many weeks had elapsed, one of the three had become insane from the combined effects of the calumnies heaped upon him, and the horrible condition of his cell. Another of them, Sergt.-Maj. LILLEY, succumbed to disease engendered in the pestilential hole into which he was thrust; and the narrative of this man's sufferings, as related by Mr. FORTESCUE in the House of Commons, is too fearful for belief. The room, more like an oven than a human habitation, had bomb-proof roofs, which retained night and day the tropical heat. And here Sergt. LILLEY was confined, along with his wife, who was fast sinking under a mortal disease. She was, indeed, simply kept alive by stimulants, and was unable to move from the wretched couch on which she lay; while her husband was not permitted to leave the cell even for the relief of the common wants of nature. An attempt to pass some communication between the dying woman and an outside female visitor caused even increased restrictions to be put upon the prisoners. And a sentry was actually placed inside their cell to prevent the dying couple from so much as conversing with each other. It was the hottest of all the months in India, and the prisoners were already loathsome in their privacy; yet into their pestiferous den another prisoner was thrust to aggravate the horrors of the place to their highest pitch. The stench, the suffocating heat, the cruel suspense, and atrocious calumny under which he lay, were not long in doing their work; in less than a month Sergeant LILLEY found his release in death, while the partner of his sorrows—unpitied and unshriven—followed him but a few days later. The victims were at last beyond the reach of CRAWLEY and his minions; but what was the sequel?

Evidence of a most conclusive kind was furnished, before LILLEY was many weeks in his grave, that the only conspirators in the case were CRAWLEY himself and the petty officer who played the part of informer. LILLEY'S record was the cleanest in the regiment. He had been twenty years in the service, and during that time had never even come under censure for technical mistakes, much less for moral offences. All this was proven beyond a doubt—was admitted even by the sympathizers with CRAWLEY; was admitted also in the House of Commons, and was admitted besides in the judgment rendered in the case by the Commander-in-Chief himself. And yet what is the justice meted out by that judgment to the memory of LILLEY, and to the crimes of his persecutor? Here is the sum of it:

"His Royal Highness has reason to believe that had the Commander-in-Chief in India been better acquainted with some of the facts of Sergt.-Maj. LILLEY'S case he would have taken a different view of it from that which his remarks prove him to have done. * * * Under these circumstances nothing but the high opinion expressed of Lieut.-Col. CRAWLEY by the general officers in immediate command has induced His Royal Highness to continue him at the head of the regiment, and he does so only upon trial, and under the hope that for the future he will be able to carry on discipline without outraging the feelings of the gentlemen under his command."

Is it possible to conceive a more lame and impotent conclusion than this to a case, to which it can hardly be a stretch of truth to *apply the name of murder?*

The Duke of Cambridge received his appointment as Chief of the Army, mainly because his social position was supposed to be sufficiently elevated to enable him to treat Generals, Colonels and privates on a common level of justice. But this case—and it is only one of many—shows that the theory of royal elevation is a delusion, and that the *system* is too much even for royalty. It is the mere instrument and convenience of the privileged orders, of whom the Crawleys are representatives, and who are as superior to discipline as they are despotic in character and action.

Free Hudson News.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 27.

A letter received in this city to-day from Col. LEWIS LEONARD, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second regiment New-York State Volunteers, dated BANKS' Headquarters, June 16, the same day as the New-York Tribune's letter, says that two Wisconsin regiments were captured at Port Hudson, but makes no mention of any fight, as stated in the said letter. Col. LEONARD says that all was quiet, and that it was quite certain there would be no renewal of the attack for several days.

The Court of Appeals.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 27.

In the Court of Appeals, the argument involving the constitutionality of legal tender notes was resumed to-day, by JOHN E. PORTER, for the Metropolitan and Shoe and Leather Banks. Mr. BENEDICT was then heard for the appellant, MYERS. Mr. CHOATE followed for the respondent, ROBERTS. Wm. CURTIS NOYES has just commenced the closing argument for the Banks and Mr. MYERS.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Steamers Fired Into at Cypress Bend.

A Terrific Cannonade Against Vicksburgh.

Particulars of the Expedition to Richmond, La.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE ROUTED.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, Friday, June 26.

The steamers *Prima Donna*, *Jacob Strader* and *New Kentucky*, laden with commissary stores, convoyed by two iron-clad gunboats, were fired into by a large body of rebels at Cypress Bend on Monday. Several persons on board the steamers were killed and wounded. The *Prima Donna* was badly riddled by cannon shot. The rebels were finally beaten off by the gunboats.

Maj. WILSON, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, surprised and routed the First Mississippi cavalry, near Mechanicsburgh, Tasco County, a few days since, killing quite a number.

Terrific cannonading was opened all along our lines before Vicksburgh on Saturday last, continuing till Sunday evening. The result is unknown. No civilians were allowed to go below Helena.

The steamer *Taylor* has arrived with 600 disabled soldiers from below. They will proceed to Jefferson Barracks.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND, LA.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27.

The Navy Department, to-day, received the following official report from Admiral PORTER, of the capture of Richmond, La.:

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACKHAWK, NEAR VICKSBURGH,
Thursday, June 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, hearing the enemy had collected a force of twelve thousand men at Richmond, in Louisiana, nine miles from Milliken's Bend, I sent Gen. EMORY to Gen. MOWER, at Young's Point, to act in conjunction to wake them up. Gen. MOWER promptly acceded to the request and with about twelve hundred men in company with the Marine brigade, Gen. A. W. ELLET commanding, proceeded to Richmond, where they completely routed a rebel force, guard of the roads, consisting of four thousand men and six pieces of artillery, captured a lot of stores, and the town was completely destroyed in the *melee*. This duty was handsomely performed by the different parties connected in it.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER, A.R. Adm'l.

BRIG.-GEN. ELLET'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS M. D. BRIGADE, FLAGSHIP }
ANTELOPE, ABOVE VICKSBURGH, June 17, 1863. }

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to inform you, that, in accordance with your consent, I landed my forces at Milliken's Bend on the morning of the 13th inst., and proceeded toward Richmond, La.

At the forks of the road, within three miles of Richmond, I met Gen. MOWER's command, and we proceeded together, reaching Richmond by noon.

We met the enemy about a mile from the town, who opened upon our advance line of skirmishers, from behind hedges and trees and gullies, but they fled before our advance, and took shelter behind the levee on the opposite side of the bayou, near the town. The position was a good one, and very defensible. I deemed it imprudent to advance our lines across the open field without any cover for my men, except at very heavy expense in wounded and dead. I therefore ordered up the artillery to the front, and opened upon their position, and after a vigorous cannonade of near an hour with all our guns, advanced our infantry through the woods on the right with the intention of turning the enemy's left wing. They returned the fire of our artillery very vigorously for a time, but soon it slackened, and finally ceased altogether. When I arrived at the left of their position, I found it abandoned, and the enemy fled. He had destroyed the bridges over the bayou to prevent our following him. We found three of the enemy dead upon the field, two mortally wounded, and captured eleven prisoners and about sixty stand of small arms.

The enemy was commanded by Major-Gen. WALKER, was a part of KIRBY SMITH's command, and consisted of two brigades, containing seven regiments, four thousand strong, with six pieces of artillery. They retreated toward Delhi, where Gen. McCULLOCH is said to be posted with a command about equal in strength to the enemy encountered. This was the same force that attacked the negro regiment at Milliken's Bend, a week before, and was repulsed.

Our entire loss was three men wounded, one only dangerously.

Gen. MOWER's command participated throughout most vigorously, and I feel indebted to the General for his prompt cooperation and advice, and his skillful manner of handling the troops.

A. W. ELLET, Brigadier-General,
Commanding M. D. Brigade.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, June 26, 1863.

Capt. ED. OSBORN, of Chicago, arrived last night on the steamer *Belle Memphis*, as special bearer of dispatches from Gen. GRANT to the War Department at Washington. He left the rear of Vicksburgh on the afternoon of Friday, the 19th inst. At that time a brisk engagement seemingly occupied all the rebel and Union forces, going on around the entire line surrounding the city. Of course the result is unknown.

This information is confirmed by passengers upon the steamer *Hope*, which arrived this morning from Memphis on the 21st. When your correspondent's letter of the 18th was written the rebels were not working more than six heavy guns and 13-inch mortars. The digging for mining the enemy's works was not as extensive as heretofore. It is supposed, however, that the location of such operations was carefully chosen. SHERMAN, on the right, was gradually reducing the enemy's fort opposite, and silencing gun after gun of their batteries. It was supposed that SHERMAN was nearer ready to enter the rebel works than the other Generals, he being closely connected up. BLAIR, LOGAN and MCPHERSON, Some of SHERMAN's approaches are so close that the distance could be made with spades in a short time. Our troops are all anxious for a demonstration. Gen. LOGAN, with his forces opposite what was called Fort Hill, was fast beating down the earthworks and rendering them useless as a protection to the Confederate artillery.

On the 17th, the rebels opened fire upon McCLERNAND's corps, with brickness. The casualties on our side occurred mostly in the rifle-pits.

Gen. JOHN E. SMITH's division was busily engaged with a 13-inch mortar in his front. The mortar caused some dissatisfaction among our men, and it was thought the shells came rather nearer than was exactly comfortable.

Gen. LOGAN was much exposed. He habitually exposed himself rather more than some think expedient or necessary.

On the 17th, the enemy expended five hundred pounds of powder, and over 2,500 pounds of iron, in the shape of shells and shot, upon LOGAN's force alone.

The rebel hospitals are largely on the increase. Hardly a day has passed that a few red flags are not observed flying over houses in the city. This was particularly observed from Gen. HILL's position. It is thought that these may have been a ruse to keep our gunners from firing upon the city. A red flag was even seen flying from one of their forts from an embrasure of which a heavy gun was dealing out death to the Union soldiers.

Two Fifteenth Illinois regiment, on the 17th, captured fourteen rebel prisoners, who were trying to make their way through our lines. All seemed hungry, as do all the prisoners taken lately. They say the feud now existing between the General in command and Gen. BOWEN is daily growing more bitter.

On the morning of the 18th, the Confederate colors, which were flying for the first time over Fort Hill, were three times shot down by our sharpshooters.

THE SITUATION ON THE 19TH—CAPTURE OF REBEL SPIES, ETC.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Miss., June 18, }
and CAIRO, June 24. }

Gen. HERRON, on the extreme left, is working his way up with great rapidity, and getting his batteries in position at short range. He has approached from one to two hundred and sixty yards within a day or two.

A series of rumors are constantly reaching here concerning disasters above and below, such as an attack on Memphis, the fall of Helena, the taking of Haines' Bluff, and trouble on the part of BANKS; but it is surprising how little lodgment such rumors, however industriously circulated, obtain among our soldiers.

Strangers who are coming here constantly remark the wonderful spirit and confidence of our troops.

Gen. WASHBURN has arrived at, and assumed command of, Haines' Bluff.

Lieut. E. F. HILL, of McALLISTER's battery, was shot last evening about an embrasure in front of a battery in the very place where Capt. ROCHE was killed a short time since. He was watching the effect of the shot from one of his guns, when a ball from the rebel sharpshooters went through his head slantwise, passing under and back of his eyes. He was alive at midnight, but probably cannot live many hours.

Provost-Marshal GILLEM, this morning, got posses-

"how much preventing," and no one can read it without "splitting his sides." "Unpardonably learned," etc., etc.

It is really too bad that journals should aid in the cheating and deceiving the public with "cures" and nostrums. BOOK WORM.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no record in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorers ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Cattaraugus Bark, Canacadia Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Roots, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Sandcock Bugs, &c. &c.

J.—T.—1860—L. dy.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a reliable tonic, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent intermittent and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

LETTER from Rev. N. E. GILES, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. N. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILES, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of those Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHENEY, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Yours, truly,
SYKES, CHAMPION & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. E. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON,
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Magan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinguished appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

---

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 159 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New
Y. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

SHAMAN—HINDLE—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, June 22, by Rev. Dr. Carter, ESQUIRE V. SHAMAN to Miss MARTHA J. HINDLE.

DIED.

BUSH—At Morrisania, on Saturday morning, June 27, ROBERT H. BUSH, aged 57 years and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 5th-st. and Boston-road, Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, June 30, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting, and leave Harlem Bridge (at the end of 2d-av.) at 9½ o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st., at 9¼ o'clock.

JOY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 27, J. ADAMSON JOY, aged 67 years.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's paper.

KEARNS.—On Friday morning, June 26, GERARD KEARNS, aged 66 years, of Clarendon Hotel.

The funeral will take place from the Church of St. Rose, in 22d-st., near 3d-av., at 2 o'clock on Sunday.

TERRY.—At Hastings on Hudson, on Friday, June 26, after a lingering illness, REBECCA ANN, wife of Daniel Terry, aged 37 years.

Funeral services will take place on Monday, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VANDERVEER.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, June 27, MARY A. M. BENNETT, wife of Henry V. Vanderveer, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Monday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 262.—June 27, 1863.

29, 70, 60, 56, 15, 51, 40, 53, 6, 43.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 263.—June 27, 1863.

41, 22, 46, 21, 53, 66, 43, 9, 2, 17, 54, 63, 12.

Circulars send free of charge, by addressing either of
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MILITARY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
No. 617 THIRD-AVENUE,
THE HONORABLE CORPS

FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

ENLISTMENTS will be for THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged.

PAY and allowances same as officers and men of the United States infantry, except that no premium or bounty for enlistment will be allowed. Joining this Corps of Honor will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

The duties will be chiefly to act as Provost Guards for public buildings, and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If necessary they will be required to do garrison duty.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

The applicant must obtain a certificate of the Board of Enrollment of his Congressional District—

First—That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.

Second—That he is fit for the duties or some of them indicated above.

Third—That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged, or that he is meritorious and deserving.

BEFORE YOU ENLIST

SKY BLUE, WITH DARK BLUE TRIMMINGS.

For enlistment or further information, apply at this office, or to the different Boards of Enrollment in each Congressional District in this City or in Brooklyn.

ROBT. NUGENT, Col. 69th N. Y. Vols.,
A. L. Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

how pains in childbed may be lessened, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, or A. WARNER'S, No. 1 Astor-house, or publisher, Dr. R. B. FOOTE, M.D., 1,128 Broadway, New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a superb volume of 560 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25, by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity.

GEO. BARRIE & SON, Publishers, No. 50 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

THOSE EXQUISITE AND EXTRAORDINARY BOOKS, WITH FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS. For particulars inquire at the office of publication, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York. CALVIN BLANCHARD keeps that place. Catalogues gratis; by mail, in close envelope, three cents.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, BY ordering Calomel and destructive minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "Bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of Medicine, which would then become emphatically

THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be caused by mercury or tartar emetic. That the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable food"—animal food being, in fact, condemned vegetables.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS should be in every Military Hospital. These Pills cure BILIOUS DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY, and all Fevers and Affections of the Bowels, sooner and more surely than any medicine in the world. BRANDRETH'S PILLS in these cases should be taken night and morning. Read Directions and get new style.

CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

Dr. B. Brandreth—
New-York:

SIR: I was a private in Co. F, 17th regiment, New-York Vols. While at Harrison's Landing and on the Rappahannock near Falmouth, I and many of the Company were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The Army Surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the Company were quite a number of members who had worked in your Laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds and rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health, I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire Company would sign.

I am, respectfully, yours,
ROSCOE K. WATSON.

JUNE 25, 1863. Sing Sing.

SOLD AT NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE, and by all respectable dealers.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 24 CANAL-ST.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,
SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing E. BAINBRIDGE.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE.

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.

To military men or travelers they are invaluable.

Price 25 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 12.

Wholesale and retail.

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

Agents wanted. New-York Mills Shirts ready-made and to measure.

★ IN'S RENOVATING POWDERS

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for

"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS,"

from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to two gross. All orders must be addressed to

M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourself.

P. E. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES,

For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES,
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE.

Two second-hand cylinder boilers, 20 feet long and 36 inches diameter, with capstan, feed pipes, safety valves, front doors, grate, bar bearers, &c., all complete, for sale. Apply to COLGATE & CO., No. 5 Dutch-st., or at their Starch Factory, in Wayne-st., Jersey City, one mile from the ferry.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the XVIth Ward Republican Association will be held at their rooms in Seventh-av., near West 22d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 30, inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to fill the vacancies now existing in the representation of the Ward in the Republican Central Committee of the City.

WM. H. SULL, President.
SAM'L G. HARRISON, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-BEFORE PORT SOCIETY.—Corner of Madison and Catherine-streets, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, entrance on SUNDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES H. HARRIS. Services in this church, with the permanent seats of the Cooper Union, SABBATH EVENING, June 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Sabbath Desecration." Seats free. All the friends of seamen and the public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, on SUNDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES H. HARRIS. Services in the evening, and those of a series on *Religion in Social Life*, will be addressed by the Pastor to the people. Subject—"Religion as a Servant of *Life*." The public is invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH—DU SAINT-ESPRIT.—Corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st.—SUNDAY, June 28, Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. M. VERMARE, Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French, sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. OAKES, at 7½ o'clock. This will close the series of evening services for the season. Due notice will be given when resumed next Autumn.

A MEETING OF CHRISTIANS FOR WORship and breaking bread (Acts xx. 7.) on the FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ A. M., if the Lord will, in the building on the northwest corner of Christopher and Hudson-sts., entrance in Christopher-st., up stairs. The Gospel will be preached in the same place at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

NO ETERNAL LIFE OUT OF CHRIST.—Elder T. S. FORBES, of Boston, will deliver two Lectures in answer to Elder J. H. GARDS, on *Materialism*, at the Hall, No. 24 Cooper Institute, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 29 and 30. Services to commence at 8 o'clock. All opposed to error and anxious to support the truth are invited to attend.

SPRING-ST. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES B. WILSON will be ordained and installed Pastor of said church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Bowers D. HINCHMAN, D. D.; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. S. HANSON COX, D. D.; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.; Charge to the people by Rev. EDWARD B. BOOTH.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sabbath-School of the Lecture-room of the Reformed Church, corner of 46th-st., will be held NEXT SABBATH EVENING, June 28. Addresses will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. J. SANDERSON and Rev. Drs. RICE and RANKIN. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Free Methodist,) corner of Second Ref. Dutch-st. and 6th-av. Rev. ROSSER G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and others, and all seats free. Sabbath-school with many other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. F. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ P. M. AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., Rev. EDWARD P. JONES will preside. The public invited. Seats free.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, S. T. D., will preach in Union Building, No. 163 Fulton-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on the *Word of Prophecy as a Light on the Darkness of the World*. Seats free, and all true friends of the coming Saviour invited to hear.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular PRAYER-MEETING of this Association will be held in the Lecture-room of the Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN, and others. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

EMANUEL CHURCH, CARROLL PARK, (President-st.,) South Brooklyn. Rev. P. H. GRAVELEAU, D. D., Rector. Services in this church regularly on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; also, on WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited to attend. Pews always supplied with seats.

A MITY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Wooster-st.) Rev. E. H. ESTON, President of Hamilton University, will preach in the church on SABBATH MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock. During July and August the church will be closed.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. CASSELL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Washington-square M. E. Church, at 7½, in the evening.

Prayer-meeting before evening service, at 6½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

N. B.—Daily prayer-meeting, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, D. D., L. L. D. will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Thompson and Houston-sts., at 10½ and 3½ and 7½ o'clock in the evening, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 8th-av. Services at 10½, 3½ and 8 o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf-mutes. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach in the morning and afternoon, and Rev. F. D. KAMAN in the evening. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., RECTOR of St. Bartholomew Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Church of the Resurrection, 33d-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. Services commencing 7½ P. M. Special collection.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (EPISCOPAL,) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square. Divine service next SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. A. D. HAKE, Rector.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREgation of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY, at 10 A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 564 Broadway, corner 23d-st., known as the Republican Rooms. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching SABBATH, 28th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*Christian Progress*. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Orr-st. Children's Service every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and others in the City are cordially invited.

REV. H. M. TURNER, ACTING CHAPlain of the First Colored Regiment of Washington, D. C., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, in Church, (Rev. Mr. Garnet's,) corner of Prince and Hudson-sts.

REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, on Grand-st., near the ferry, on SUNDAY (the 28th), at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. O. S. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH Against *Weariness in Well Doing*, in Ebbitt Hall, No. 49 West 23d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, L. L. D., OF Philadelphia, will D. V.) preach on SUNDAY, at the A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—20TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Mr. FARRINGTON will preach in this Church on the SABBATH, 28th, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON—PASTOR OF THE State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL DELIVER his sixth lecture to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Bloom-pedale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Subject—"Money."

REV. S. H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Church in 20th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 28, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 28, 1862.

$2,000	Am. Gold	144½	$400	Harlem R.	106
20,000	do	83 1/16	500	do	83 7/16
120,000	do	144½	1500	do	106
200	Cumb. Coal	19¼	300	do	c.105⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R	121	100	do	105⅜
20	do	s10. 121	700	do	105⅜
100	do	121⅜	500	do	105⅜
100	Erie Railway	26	100	M. S. & N. I.	43
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43 7/16
200	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
200	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
200	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
200	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
200	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100	do	26⅛	100	do	43⅜
100

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, [illegible] Apply to P. C. MOORE, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BEAUTIFUL [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

A NEW HOUSE, STRAIGHTSVILLE, SUFFOLK-CO., L. I.—Situated on the [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

EAGLESWOOD.—TO RENT, AT EAGLES-WOOD, Perth Amboy, N. J., until Sept. 1, or for a [illegible]

FARMS.

FARM AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., FOR SALE—[illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCATION in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to E. CORNELL WHITE, No. 41 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Advertisement, No. 41 Park-row.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND [illegible]

ARMY QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Corner of Seventeenth-st. and 22d-av., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY AND STRAW, OATS AND CORN at the several depots of this department, delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The quantity to be contracted for by the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the time for delivery desired.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) Bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) Bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection, and no more will be received than will be sufficient to meet the wants of the service for the time being. Good faith required for the strict and faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 602 Broadway, N. Y., June 24, 1863.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Waterproof Blankets.
Drum-Heads, Batter.
Drum-Heads, Snare.
Drum-Sticks, pairs.
Drum-Slings.
Drum-Cords.
Artillery Hat-Cords and Tassels.
Cavalry Guidons.
Quartermasters' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeant-Majors' Chevrons, Infantry.
First Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Sergeants' Chevrons, Infantry.
Corporals' Chevrons, Infantry.

Bidders will send samples of Blankets with their proposals, stating the number they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make delivery. Preference will be given to those who can make the most prompt delivery.

Samples of the other articles required can be seen at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Waterproof Blankets," "Drum-Heads," "Drum-Sticks, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. H. C. HINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned at the Astor House, N. Y., or No. 10 Beaver-street, New-York, where bids can be delivered.

J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
New-York, June 8, 1863.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New York as follows, viz.:

150,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

250,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds net each, made each to be of strong, close woven, twilled cotton cloth, or other material equally adapted to the purpose, samples of which must be exhibited; outside sack of first-quality new and strong gunny cloth; both sacks to be sewed close, and the package to be made very compact; corners of the outside sack to be drawn, wound and sewed strongly.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in sacks as above.

150,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in barrels like samples to be seen at this office.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop-samples in the green state of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

Bidders will state in their proposals the earliest time at which their deliveries can be made.

Bidders must send a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly ratified and delivered by the party proposing to do so, in accordance with the terms and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."

Bidders may propose for the whole or part of the above.

The seller's name, place of business, with date of purchase, is required on each package.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Persons whose bids are accepted are requested to send for their samples on FRIDAY, July 3.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Col. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OFFICE, 23D AND GIRARD-STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Viz.:

Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be guaranteed.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and such guarantee must accompany the bid, or the bid will be rejected that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

S. B. GROSSMAN,
A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the ironing and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trexlertown to Kittatinny Gap, a distance of eight miles.

Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to

DAVID THOMAS, President.
Or P. READY, Engineer,
Catasauqua, Penn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN [illegible]

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO [illegible]

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, [illegible]

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED BY A [illegible]

AT NO. 92 WASHINGTON-PLACE—ONE [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AND VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained by a few families during the months of July and August, at Morristown, N. J. The location is retired and rural in the highest degree, the grounds extensive, and the house, which is a new and elegant structure, is furnished with all the modern conveniences of gas, hydrant water of the purest quality, bath-rooms, &c. Address FEMALE INSTITUTE, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is on the east bank of the river. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRANE, Milton, Ulster County; or to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE, HANDSOME room with nurse's accommodation, will be vacant 1st of July, in a pleasantly located house on the Hudson, two minutes' walk from depot. First-class board. Apply at Sternberg House, Dobb's Ferry, Hudson River Railroad.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.

EDWIN E. YALE.

MONEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF Hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad. Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, corner No. 303 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER K. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SEA BATHING—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July. The house is pleasantly situated. Address M. T. & G. GREEN, Proprietors.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL M. DEMAREST, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., on THURSDAY, July 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Cargoes of the following named vessels, viz.:

NICHOLAI 1857, consisting of drugs, soaps, candles, muskets, carbines, cots and ammunition, swords, leather, cards, cotton and woolen shirts, drawers, hats, tinware, cutlery, stationery, tin and leather cases.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner SUE, consisting of dry goods, hardware, saddlery, &c.

ALSO,

Cargo schooner MARY JANE, consisting of salt, flour, pork, butter, and soap, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Cargo of steamer DOURO, consisting of cotton, tobacco, turpentine and rosin, &c., &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock at the same place (Wheeler's stores) Prize schooner DOURO, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c.

ALSO,

Prize schooner MARY JANE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

ALSO,

Prize schooner SUE, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, June 29, at the United States Marshal's office, No. 31 Chambers-st., and at the office of the Auctioneer.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SEVENTH DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, New-York, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that the enrollments have been cancelled in Districts other than those in which they were made, and that commissioners appointed in the Districts in which they were made to certificate, there can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists, where they may have been enrolled and stricken from the rolls.

In addition thereto, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of personating from such lists, by the following:

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 249 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 66 Greenwich-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 41 Clinton-place.
7th Congressional District, No. 25 2d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,359 Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 112 Lexington-av.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT,
A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL E. WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 9, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. J. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS E. EYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 9 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS E. EYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. J. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owner of a gun-case, valise, blanket and coat, left at the office of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, during the month of June, 1863, that, unless the charges on said property are paid before July 1, 1863, the same will be sold at public auction, to pay said charges, on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Norwich and New-York Transportation Company.

FINANCIAL.

BANK RISK AND PACIFIC MAIL ROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Bonds issued by the Pacific Railroad Company, on the completed Eastern Division, now about sixty miles in length, and operated by the Company, and the Bonds issued by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Morgan, Bates, Trustee, are hereby [illegible]

These Bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, conveying the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the Weber Valley, from Ogden to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the other still completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with many showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the Bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1863.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1863.

I shall continue, until the 1st July next, inclusive, to receive deposits of U. S. Legal Tender Notes for conversion into U. S. Six per cent Bonds, commonly called *Five-Twenties*, interest payable semi-annually in gold. After said 1st July, the right to make such conversions ceases by act of Congress.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest transferred or converted in at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 42 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 15, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, Auditor-General of the State of Michigan, has issued his warrant, in pursuance of the provisions of "an act providing for a temporary loan, if necessary," approved January 30, 1855, and numbered from number one to fifty, inclusive, dated July 1, 1863, and for one thousand dollars each, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of two years from the first day of July, 1863, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of July next, on the presentation of the bonds and coupons of said date, and the interest coupons that matures after July 1, 1863, must be surrendered with the bonds.

J. DUREE, State Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, June 6, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of July next, and on the first day of each Month, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first day of July, 1863, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due, and not called for prior to the 20th day of July, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the bonds.

ALEXANDER STARNE, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the Stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company, duly incorporated by Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 20, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 20 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This notice is given in pursuance of section 6 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF WESTCHESTER, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Ed. Min. Gallatin & Co., No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1863.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner 44th-st. and 4th-av., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after 1st July.

WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, June 20, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. D. Sheldon & Co., No. 74 Williams-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE INCOME Bonds of the MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after July 1, 1863. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 8 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, on the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The coupons due 1st July, 1863, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, less 3 per cent. Government tax, *in gold coin*, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1st JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums.

EDES Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
REYNOUS A. BOKEE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 20 Chambers-st., Depot daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. S. HASBROU, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV., Dividends made on or before July 1 will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOS. H. FELLOWS, President.
ISAAC P. DAVIS, Secretary.
JUNE 20, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDENDS on the Bonds and Scrip of the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be paid at the rate of Five Per Cent. on the principal, and Six Per Cent. on the interest accrued to the 1st of July, 1863, at the office of the Board of Trustees, in the city of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Board holds its quarterly meetings in the City

THE REBEL PIRATES.

A Daring Adventure in Portland Harbor.

The Revenue Cutter Caleb Cushing Cut Out by Men from the Pirate Tacony.

Prompt Pursuit by Two Armed Packet Steamers.

The Cushing Abandoned and Blown Up by Her Captors.

The Rebels All Captured and Taken to Portland.

Their Intention to Destroy Two Gunboats on the Stocks.

Forty Sail of Vessels Destroyed by a Steamer off Cape Sable.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27.

The United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* went to sea during the night, without orders or officers. Capt. CRAWFORD died yesterday, and an officer was despatched on to take charge of her to-day.

The *Caleb Cushing* is provisioned for a two months' cruise, and is heavily armed. Steamers are being armed to send in pursuit of her.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—12 M.

The Revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* left last night, before Lieut. MADIGAN, sent to take charge of her, arrived. He immediately started out in one of the steamers sent in pursuit of the *Cushing*, which steamers are now engaging her, she having fired six guns at the steamers *Chesapeake* and *Forest City*.

The engagement is still going on, as the guns can be distinctly heard in the city.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—1 P. M.

The steamers *Forest City* and *Chesapeake* have overhauled the cutter twelve miles down the bay, and we can hear heavy reports of guns occasionally. It is too hazy to see anything distinctly.

The cutter mounts a 32-pounder pivot gun, and a smaller rifled gun.

We will telegraph the moment we get anything definite.

PORTLAND, Saturday—2 P. M.

A tremendous explosion and smoke was just seen where the cutter was, and now she has disappeared. It is thought that the cutter is blown up.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2:20 P. M.

The cutter is certainly blown up.

There was a tremendous explosion, and big volumes of white smoke were seen.

The steamers are returning.

It is reported that boats put off from the cutter before she blew up, and the *Forest City* is chasing them.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2:30 P. M.

The *Caleb Cushing* apparently came to anchor and took to sails, and was soon after discovered to be on fire, and at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock she blew up with a tremendous report, and nothing of her is now visible from the observatory. It is supposed she was blown up by her crew. The steamers in pursuit lay off some distance when she blew up.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—2:40 P. M.

The crew of the cutter seem to have escaped, before she was blown up, in boats—probably to a schooner near by—as the *Forest City* chased one down toward Green Island, caught her, and is towing her up.

The *Forest City* had only 12-pounders, I understand, and the cutter only 6 pounders. But their location was to run the cutter down at once, as they were no match for her 32-pounder.

The *Chesapeake* was manned by 20 men of the Seventh Maine regiment, under Col. MASON; together with Company A, State Guards—a city drill party, under Capt. BEST, which was ready with full ranks in half an hour; and also by as many armed citizens as could be conveniently taken, who volunteered with enthusiasm.

Capt. LEARNED, Government Inspector, overseeing the building of gunboats here, took charge of the *Chesapeake's* battery. Capt. WILLIS commanded her, and Capt. LISCOMB the *Forest City*.

Collector JEWETT and Mayor McLELLAN attended to arming and dispatching the boats, which was done with great expedition.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27—4½ P. M.

The *Chesapeake* has just arrived up, while the *Forest City* has stopped at Fort Preble to land the prisoners.

It is reported that among the prisoners are thirty-five rebels from the pirate *Florida*.

Lieut. JOHN M. GOULD, of the Tenth Maine regiment, who was a volunteer on board the *Chesapeake*, reports that she started on the chase at 11 A. M., and that soon afterward the *Forest City* came along, which had been in waiting so as to act in concert with the *Chesapeake*.

It was decided that the *Chesapeake* should take the lead in boarding the *Cushing*, and that the *Forest City* should follow closely up.

In the meantime the *Cushing* was firing from her big gun. She fired five shots at the *Forest City*, one at the tug which accompanied her, and three at the *Chesapeake*.

The *Chesapeake* fired only one shot at the *Cushing*, which fell short, but which, notwithstanding, was a beautiful line shot.

Of the three shots fired at the *Chesapeake*, two fell short, and one—a round of grape—went through her rigging.

The rebels, seeing that the steamers were ready to board the *Cushing*, at 12½ o'clock abandoned her and went to a schooner near by, leaving the crew of the cutter in another boat, which was picked up by the *Chesapeake*.

The rebels, previous to abandoning the *Cushing*, set her on fire, and at 1:50 P. M., she blew up, making a tremendous report, as she had twenty-four hundred pounds of powder on board of her.

The *Forest City* then pursued the schooner and captured it.

The regular crew of the *Cushing* report that the schooner above mentioned came in yesterday afternoon, with a detachment on board, composed of a portion of the pirate *Florida's* crew, who had previously captured the schooner. The capturing the pirates then went into our harbor to destroy the two gunboats building here. As a matter of course, the schooner came in this morning, and no one for a moment suspected that there were any rebels on board of her, but they were soon undeceived.

The first work of the miscreants was to seize the *Cushing* and put her crew in irons, and then steal quietly off with her in the night—taking her through the islands by the lower passage and into Hussey's Sound—towing her out with two rowboats ahead, as the wind was very light at the time.

The rebels on leaving the *Cushing*, previous to blowing her up, threw the keys of the shackles they had placed on the wrists of the regular crew of the cutter in their in the boat.

The name of the rebel commander is said to be "EARLY."

The citizens who volunteered to retake the *Cushing* were under the command of Passenger HARRIS. The entire party are now marching up Exchange-street, greatly delighted at their success.

The schooner captured is the *Archer*. Twenty-two rebels were found on board of her.

The rebels intended to burn the two gunboats building here, but did not get the chance.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, June 27—7 P. M.

Capt. JOHN J. LISCOMB, of the *Forest City*, says that she came within gunshot of the *Cushing* half an hour before the *Chesapeake* got above.

The *Cushing* fired at the *Forest City* six times without showing any flag whatever.

The *Forest City* then laid to, waiting for the *Chesapeake* to come up.

When the *Chesapeake* arrived, after consultation, it was agreed to board the *Cushing*.

The *Chesapeake* took the lead in this, being a propeller and also being protected by cotton bales.

The rebels, perceiving the intentions of the *Chesapeake* and *Forest City*, became frightened and abandoned the *Cushing* in two boats, and sent off in a third boat the regular crew of the *Cushing*, who they had placed in irons. This last boat was almost immediately picked up by the *Chesapeake*.

The other two boats, with the rebels on board, steered for the Harpswell shore, and were pursued and picked up by the *Forest City*. The rebels proved to be twenty-three in number.

The *Forest City* also picked up a small boat, containing a Mr. BIBBER, who had been set adrift from the *Cushing*. Mr. BIBBER, with his partner, were captured yesterday by the rebels, while in a small fishing boat off Damer's Cove Island.

Mr. BIBBER informed Capt. LISCOMB that he was captured by the schooner *Archer*, of Southport, which was in possession of a rebel crew from the pirate *Tacony*, not from the *Florida*, as reported by the crew of the *Caleb Cushing*, and that the *Archer* came in last night, and anchored below Minot, intending to burn the two new gunboats building in Portland, and cut out the revenue cutter *Cushing* and steamer *Forest City*. This they found themselves very much troubled to do, but at 2 o'clock this morning they boarded the *Cushing* quietly, and seized the small portion of her crew aboard, put them in irons, and made their way out of the harbor through Hussey's Sound, thus awaking the fire of the forts.

After passing the Forts, Capt. LISCOMB learned the intentions of the rebels, and immediately pursued the *Archer*, which was making her way to the eastward as rapidly as the light breeze would permit.

Capt. LISCOMB captured the *Archer* and found three rebels and Mr. BIBBER's partner on board, and towed her up to the city.

By Mr. BIBBER's report, Capt. LISCOMB thinks that there are three or more schooners with rebel crews on board, on our coast, destroying our fishermen.

The *Archer* had only a howitzer on board, and these schooners are probably lightly armed.

Mr. BIBBER also reports a rebel steamer on the coast, and the *Forest City* passed a suspicious-looking black steamer off Cape Porpoise, at 2 o'clock this morning, when coming from Boston, which at first made for the *Forest City*, but afterward kept to the south-west.

The *Forest City* arrived up about half-past four o'clock this afternoon, landing the rebel prisoners at Fort Preble.

The *Forest City* as well as the *Chesapeake* was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the citizens.

The *Forest City* was armed with two rifled twelve-pounders, and had on board thirty troops from Fort Preble, and one hundred armed citizens.

The *Forest City* did not get near enough to the *Cushing* to hit her, and the shots from the latter, though coming very close, fell a little short.

The *Forest City*, and the *Chesapeake*, would have undoubtedly recaptured the *Cushing* had not the rebels deserted her and blown her up, as the soldiers, citizens and sailors, were all anxious to have a hand-to-hand fight, as they had nothing to match the big gun of the *Cushing*.

The promptitude with which Collector JEWETT, Mayor McCLELLAN and the citizens armed and dispatched two packet steamers to capture the rebels, has proved most fortunate.

Many believed this morning that the whole story about the seizure of the *Cushing* was a joke, and that she had only gone off slily on a cruise, through the vagaries of the lieutenant commanding her; but in less than two hours the *Forest City* and *Chesapeake* were dispatched with as many armed citizens as they could accommodate, and then the people began to believe there was some truth in the story, and that it was no false and foolish alarm.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—6 o'clock P. M.

Your reporter has just come from Fort Preble. The Commandant there will not allow the prisoners to be questioned to-night.

There are two rebel officers among the prisoners, named as follows: Lieut. C. W. READ, with a regular commission from the Confederate navy, late commander of the *Tacony* and *Eugenie*, and H. BROWN, Third Assistant Engineer of the *Florida*, detached from the *Tacony*.

Two books were found on the prisoners—one a memorandum book with instructions, &c., which I was not allowed to see, as it might contain important evidence for the Government, and the other an account book, containing an important list to the back part, seemingly of vessels captured by the rebels, viz.: *Jacob Bell*, *Star of Peace*, *Oneida*, *Commonwealth*, *Kate Dyer*, *Lapwing*, *Colcord*, *Henrietta*, *Clarence*, *Estelle*, *Windward*, *Cowan*, *Ann*, *Adelabram*, *Byzantium*, *Isaac Webb*, *Shakemuc*, *Whistling*, *Tacony*, *Goodspeed*, *Mary Alvina*, *Arabella*, *Umpire*, *Margaret*, *Florence*, *Ripple*, *Elizabeth Anne*, *Rufus Choate*, *Ada*, *Alfred Partridge*, *M. A. Shindler*, *Kate Stuart*, *Archer*, *Wanderer*, and a sloop. There are no particulars about any of these vessels.

The Commandant of the Fort informed me, that it appears from a memorandum that Lieut. READ and his crew went aboard the *Tacony* about the 14th of May. On the morning of the 25th of June he seems to have burned the *Tacony* and gone on board the schooner *Archer*.

Lieut. READ's last memorandum says: "It is my intention to go along the coast with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor or cutting out some steamer."

A police force went to Fort Preble this evening to demand the prisoners in behalf of the civil authorities, but the Commandant stated that he should hold them as prisoners of war, subject to the commander of the War Department.

It is reported by the regular crew of the *Cushing* that a boat's crew of ten men escaped from her this morning. If this is so, they may seize some other schooner and make more trouble. A patrol force will be stationed in the harbor forthwith.

The pirates could find only a few round shots aboard the *Cushing*, and therefore fired grape after the first few rounds. If they had known how feebly the *Chesapeake* and *Forest City* were armed they could have sunk them, but the determined course of the steamers made the pirates think they were over-matched.

Capt. LISCOMB, who led the attack in the *Chesapeake*, informs me that he intended to have run the *Cushing* down by superior weight; or, that failing, to take her by boarding her with superior numbers, which the grapeshot of the rebels would have made rather a dangerous proceeding.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—9 P. M.

We glean the following further particulars of the *Caleb Cushing* affair from the extra *Courier*:

"Just before the cutter exploded three volunteers, Mr. HASE, reporter for the *Argus*; Capt. WARREN, of the Seventh Maine regiment, and Mr. EDWARD FOSTER, left the *Chesapeake's* boat and rowed to the cutter, that they had only time enough to cut their boat away from her stern when she exploded.

The regular crew of the *Cushing* have been put in close confinement, to await an examination.

Lieut. DAVENPORT states that, between 10 and 11 o'clock last night some suspicious-looking men, dressed as fishermen, came on board the cutter, and, hearing an unusual noise, he went up on deck to see what was the matter, when he was immediately seized by five armed men, who pointed their pistols at him, and said they belonged to the Confederate navy. Finding that resistance was useless, he surrendered, and was put in irons with all his men. The cutter then proceeded down the harbor.

Both Lieut. READ and Engineer BROWN styled themselves as officers of the Confederate steamer *Florida*, and said that she was in the offing.

The cutter's crew refused to tell where the ammunition was put, and this, with the report of a favorable wind, induced the rebels to burn the cutter.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 27—10 P. M.

Lieut. READ, Commander of the rebel crew, is reported to have said that he was well acquainted with this harbor, and knew where to put his hands on everything. He intended, if the wind had been fair, to burn all the shipping in port, and to seize the *Forest City* and cruise along the coast, burning and destroying all the vessels that came in his path. His log-book states that he burned the *Tacony*, of which he was commander, finding that vessels of the Federal Government were after him.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO HON. S. P. CHASE IN REGARD TO THE REVENUE-CUTTER CALEB CUSHING.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury, Washington:

The party which cut out the cutter *Cushing* were part of the crew of the bark *Tacony*, which vessel, as appears by her log-book in my possession, they burned June 25, and transferred her armament to the schooner *Archer*, which we have captured and stripped. They intended to burn the two gunboats here, transfer the *Archer's* armament to the cutter, and burn and destroy vessels on the coast of Maine. The men are in Fort Preble under guard. Lieut. C. W. READ, of the Confederate Navy, was in command of the men, and is a prisoner.

J. JEWETT, Collector.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO HON. E. M. STANTON.

FORT PREBLE, Me., June 27, 1863—6:40 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

In the private note-book of Lieut. C. W. READ, C. S. N., I find as follows:

"The latest news from Yankeedom tell us that there are over twenty gunboats in search of us. They have a description of the *Tacony*, and overhaul every vessel that resembles her. During the night we transferred all our things on board the schooner *Archer*. At 2 A. M. we set fire to the *Tacony* and stood west. The *Archer* is a fishing vessel of ninety tons; sails well and is easily handled. No Yankee gunboat would ever discover or suspect us. I therefore think we will dodge our pursuers for a short time. It is my intention to go along the coast with the view of burning the shipping in some exposed harbor and of cutting out a steamer."

The above appears to have been written since the night of June 24.

The schooner taken to-day is the *Archer*, of Southport.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Major of 11th Infantry Commanding the Post.

FROM SAG HARBOR.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN THAT VICINITY.

SAG HARBOR, Saturday, June 27.

Heavy firing has been heard here this afternoon. It was also heard at Bridgehampton, a village two miles from the ocean. The sound came from a southeasterly direction, and apparently from some miles out to the sea. It is inferred that this firing is the work of some rebel privateers.

VESSELS DESTROYED OFF CAPE SABLE.

Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange.

BATH, Me., Friday, June 26.

A pilot up from Southport reports that four fishing vessels arrived there this morning, who made the following report:

"Forty sail were destroyed by a pirate steamer off Cape Sable yesterday and the day before. A Brunswick ship was bonded and other large vessels were destroyed."

The Brunswick ship had many passengers on board, and gave warning to the vessels which have come in.

THE PIRATE AND THE FISHING SMACKS.

From the Boston Post, June 27.

The telegraph brings additional news of the capture and destruction of harmless fishing vessels by the Confederate pirates. One ship Captain, at Portland, we learn, reports the burning of forty and over sixty schooners somewhere about Cape Sable. Although undoubtedly exaggerated, yet we fear the last statement may yet be verified. The fishing craft usually go in large fleets, and, if exposed to the merciless attacks of a pirate, would suffer in large numbers. When we reflect that on one schooner alone some ten or twelve hands depend for a livelihood upon the catch of cod or mackerel, and that the majority of every crew of the immense fleet engaged in fisheries are men with families to sustain, the wide-spread suffering may be imagined. The apprehension created in every fishing port is evidenced in our coast exchanges. The papers all chronicle measures being taken for the protection of property. In New-Bedford, Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, expressing the sense of the citizens, telegraphed for Government armed vessels for Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay, and received reply that a steamer had been detailed to cruise in those waters. The *Standard*, remembering BARRON's declared grudge against New-Bedford, loudly calls for gunboats. Certainly, it says, the defences of the port are not such at present as to enable it to offer any effectual resistance to a vessel like that of which SEMMES will have command. He has a particular spite against New-Bedford, because she furnished vessels to stop the channels in Charleston and Savannah harbors, and nothing would afford him greater pleasure than to make his appearance some fine morning, and levy a contribution—and as New-Bedford is reputed to be a wealthy city, it would not be a light one—as the price of sparing the vessels at the wharves from destruction. An appeal comes from Newport for an armed vessel for Narragansett Bay, and the writer asks what prevents any piratical vessel from capturing the Fall River steamboat this very night as she makes her way around Point Judith. It is not improbable that there is any likelihood of this, as the pirate *Tacony*, who has made her stir in these waters, has doubtless made way to other quarters before now, but such results are plainly possible.

There is too much reason to believe the report that one of the officers of the bark *Tacony* is a native of Cape Cod. It is not probable that any Southerner could well understand or calculate upon the movements of our mackerel or cod fishermen, or know anything of their different fishing grounds as the season progresses. To strike among them with such accuracy and destruction off No Man's Land, Cape Sable and in the Bay of Fundy, it is necessary for the pirates to have some one on board acquainted with the business. The question is asked why don't the fishermen fight, or run away? The cod fishermen lie at their anchors, and cannot heave them up without consuming time. The mackerel catchers are often enveloped in thick fog while fishing; in which case of course their danger is unknown until too late to escape. And then they are almost always in fleets; so that if the wealth or is clear, the poorest sailors may be easily run down. As to fighting, they have no weapons more deadly than their bait knives, which are not of long range. One of the men captured on Fishing Rip, informs us that the *Tacony* hove in sight on the lighting up of a fog bank, and a boat was seen coming towards the schooner he was in. It being a common thing for large vessels in passing to send their boats to purchase fresh fish, no particular notice was taken of the bark or boat. The fishermen *did not even leave their lines until the pirates rushed* across the deck, and presented cocked pistols at their heads. One or two other vessels near by, were also surprised in the same manner.

The Charleston Blockade.

The following extract of a letter received in Boston, shows that the squadron off Charleston is making blockade running a hazardous business:

"Perhaps it may be gratifying to know what the squadron off Charleston have done in the past month, and it may serve to convince many who doubt the efficiency of the blockade, that it has done a good work. During the month, four vessels attempting to run out have been captured, three steamers sunk and two turned back. One of the prizes was taken by the *Powhatan*, one by the *Flag*, and two by the *Canandaigua*. The *Arcola*, *Fingal*, *Ella*, and *Lynnhaven*, one by the *Wissahickon*, and one by the *Stettin*, which also turned back two that had already crossed the bar, and as the *Gen. Beauregard* one dark night ran past her, shot away her smoke-stack, killing three men and wounding two more, and, as the Southern papers say, momentarily disabling her. This little steamer has been masterly fortunate in taking prizes and annoying the enemy. The *Gen. Beauregard*, it is stated, is the only vessel that has successfully passed the blockade this month. These facts show that the greatest vigilance is kept up. That at least one-quarter of the vessels sent out do not succeed, is a matter of course; but that a good lookout is not kept, is a very great mistake. We hope soon to make running the blockade so hazardous, that but few will have the hardihood to attempt it."

THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Inauguration of Gov. Boreman—Retirement of Gov. Pierpoint.

The telegraph has already reported the inauguration of Mr. BOREMAN as Governor of the new State of West Virginia. In his valedictory Gov. PIERPOINT said:

I go to *Virginia* for the purpose of doing what I can do there to suppress this rebellion—to restore law and order—to secure the rights of freemen in that sacred soil. Relying upon His mercy—upon His kindness—I shall do all I can, whether that be much or whether it be little, to encourage my fellow-citizens, and suppress this unholy rebellion. I leave with you, my friends, all my relatives, all my property, much or little, for your protection. If all these are destroyed in the conflict, they are gone, and let them go, so only that the country is saved. My only exhortation to you is, *lose not your sacred liberties!* (Applause.) Fight as long as a mountain presents a site for a battery—or a grotto remains to serve as a rifle-pit. Never abandon that flag (pointing to the splendid banner that overhung the street.) Never yield the right of a freeman. My prayers now to Almighty God is that He may give you wisdom! that He may give the officers who have been elected by you to conduct the State of West Virginia wisdom and knowledge and courage to do whatsoever duty demands of them. One consolation I have in leaving you, that you in casting among you have chosen a man earnest, capable, faithful, who by your support will guide you better than I have guided you. That is my consolation, and my fellow-citizens, I say good by! Long forbearance and, for a determined support, and under his banner or under your own banner of West Virginia, rally, rally, and never give up the ship. Make your motto like that of the immortal LAWRENCE, who, when his body was pierced with wounds, with his dying breath cried, "Don't give up the ship!" In my official capacity I must bid you an affectionate farewell to day, assuring you that my heart and all the sympathies of my nature are with you, and I hope there is in store for you a glorious and a happy future, and for those of us in West Virginia, relieved from all the shackles that shackle man. May she from this small beginning to-day grow to be the proudest State in all the glorious galaxy of States that form the nation.

In his Inaugural, Gov. BOREMAN said:

"It seems to me that the position of our people in the beginning of the troubles, and their condition since, have not been understood by our friends around us. In the commencement of these difficulties we were part of a Southern State, whose Convention passed an ordinance of secession, and this fact inclined many to sympathize with the South without reflecting whether it was right or wrong. We were situated between the South and the North, and in case of a collision, it must necessarily result that either could overrun and desolate our country; that if we remained in the Union the South would deal with us much more severely than if we were a part of a Northern State, or of one that had not attempted to secede; and that we would be, what we have since been so truthfully called by many, the great "breakwater" between the North and those in rebellion in the South. All these matters were weighed and considered by us, but we determined, with a full belief of what would occur, and what has since occurred, that the Government was too good to be lost, and that the rights and immunities which we knew we were enjoying were too precious to be surrendered on the uncertainty of the results of experiments in the future. We thus took our position with our eyes open, knowing what civil war had been, and what it could only be again if once commenced, and we have not been deceived. Our State has been invaded by traitors in arms against the best Government that a kind and beneficent God ever inspired man to make; they have applied the torch to public and private property; they have murdered our friends; they have robbed and plundered our people; our country is laid waste, and, to-day, gaunt hunger stares many families of helpless women and children in the face. This picture is not overdrawn. It is a simple statement of facts. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the Union men of West Virginia have not looked to the right or the left, but through all these difficulties and dangers they have stood by the Government. And now I repeat the question which I asked awhile ago: Under these circumstances, what course should the loyal people of West Virginia now pursue? Shall we coincide with those who carp and cavil at everything that is done by the Administration at Washington to put down this rebellion? Shall we object to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and thereby attempt to prevent some traitor from receiving his just deserts? Shall we object that Slavery is destroyed as the result of the acts of those in rebellion, if the Union is thereby saved? But there are those who say that we should stop the war and make peace. If we stop the war on our part, will that make peace, unless we submit to be ruled by the rebels, or to a separation of the Union? If we could not consent to give up our Government in the beginning, and thus save ourselves the war, but were determined to fight it out to the bitter end, shall we now submit to the humiliation and disgrace of permitting the success of the rebellion and the loss of our Government? In behalf of the loyal people of West Virginia, I respond to all these interrogatories with an emphatic no—no—never! We want no compromise; we want no peace, except upon the terms that those in rebellion will lay down their arms and submit to the regularly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States. Then, and not till then, will the people of West Virginia agree to peace.

I shall do whatever may be in my power during my term of office to advance the agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State. And it shall be my especial pride and pleasure to assist in the establishment of a system of education throughout the State that may give to every child among us, whether rich or poor, an education that may fit them for respectable positions in society. And to you, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates, I shall look for the most efficient aid in the exercise of a liberal policy in these times of trial; and I feel assured, from your known intelligence and patriotism, that I shall receive your cordial co-operation and support in the discharge of the duties of my office."

On the 23d Gov. BOREMAN sent in his first Message to the Legislature. The following are its concluding passages:

We still have the disloyal in our midst. Many of them are guilty of treason and treasonable practices. They keep up correspondence with their friends beyond the lines, give them information, and encourage raids into our country; they encourage, feed and shelter the guerrillas; their sentiments cultivate a disloyal sentiment by arguing in favor of the rebellion, and openly manifesting and declaring their sympathy with it; they resist the creation and organization of the new State; in fine, they do everything against the Governments, Federal and State, while they give them no countenance or support whatever. If these disloyal people would recognize the fact that there is but one in the country, and that our State is a part of the contested territory, within whose lines there are daily conflicts between men from either side in arms, and would submit to the powers that be, without duplicity and with candor and fairness, they would have peace, and would be permitted to transact their ordinary business in the usual way; but, unfortunately, many of them do not seem to realize the condition of the country, and, even after taking solemn obligations to the Government, they persist in their disloyal practices. Under the circumstances, it is not a pleasure to pass such laws as may most effectually extirpate disloyalty from the State. On the subject of treason and its punishment, I call your attention to section 10, article 3, of the Constitution, and recommend that you not only prescribe the penalties of death, fine or imprisonment, as the case may be, but that you provide for the confiscation of the real and personal property of the guilty party. The State must necessarily expend large sums of money in consequence of the conduct of these persons, and it is but just that the Treasury be reimbursed out of their estates. In other cases of lesser magnitude other penalties may be imposed. And it may be well to provide, under such restrictions as may be thought proper, that disloyal persons may be required to give bail for their good behavior while the rebellion continues, and make the recognizance forfeitable on proof that the party had been guilty of treasonable practices such as shall be mentioned in the law.

I recommend also, that in accordance with section 5, article 3 of the Constitution, you require that no persons shall vote or hold office till they have taken an oath to "support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State." It may be said that the passage of these laws will be going too far, but I ask the Legislature to act as the imminent peril of the country demands.

After having prepared my messages, embracing such matters as seemed to me to be proper under the circumstances, and within a day or two past, I have seen the Proclamation of the President of the United States announcing that armed insurrectionary combinations were threatening to make inroads into several of the loyal States of the Union, and calling into actual service 100,000 militia from the several States named, and among others 10,000 from West Virginia; and an order has been issued from the War Department designating the number that shall be mustered into the service as infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The people of West Virginia have nobly responded to the several calls for volunteers heretofore made upon them, and have furnished a large number of men in the service. It is also true that the people of a large portion of the State have been scourged and the country laid waste by the enemies of the Government; yet if the necessity is so imperative that the militia are required, I feel confident our loyalty is such that those liable to military duty will leave their usual occupations, en masse, if need be, and come up to the work of protecting their homes and sustaining the Government. Indeed I apprehend that the militia in view of the question are already mustering and organizing and marching to the front to augment to their full quota. Should there be any failure in this respect, it must be supplied. From what has been done toward organizing the militia, and what may be needed in future, I expect the necessary money will be needed at once to defray such expenses as are unavoidable. Provision must be provided by the State for the present, looking to its return by the Federal Government at the time, and I hope the Legislature will make the necessary appropriations as soon as possible.

We have now entered upon the discharge of our respective duties. They are arduous and delicate. The future of the new State for weal or woe, may be in our hands. And, while we are praying for the organization of the State, and for the protection of our common constituents, we may not forget the Mighty One resting on us by virtue of our being called upon to fix the destinies of the United States, to take efforts to maintain the supremacy of the Government throughout the land. "And for receiving that wisdom which cometh from above, to us guide and direct us, that whatever we do may contribute to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to our new State, and re-stored to the good of our common country."

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN.

The Capture of the Rebel Rams Atlanta.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES TO CAPT. RODGERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1863.

SIR: Your dispatch of the 17th inst., announcing the capture of the rebel iron-clad steamer *Fingal, alias Atlanta*, has been received. Although gallantly sustained by Commander JOHN DAVIS, of the *Nahant*, the victory, owing to the brevity of the contest, was yours, and it gives me unaffected pleasure to congratulate you upon the result. Every contest in which the iron-clads have been engaged against formidable batteries has been attended with loss of life, and this occasion is no exception. The losses are severe and momentous.

On the 6th of March, 1862, there were lying at anchor in Hampton Roads the first-class steam frigates *Roanoke* and *Minnesota*, the sailing frigates *Congress* and *St. Lawrence*, the razee *Cumberland*, and several gunboats. In the presence of this formidable force, representing the highest offensive power of the wooden navy, boldly appeared the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, and, notwithstanding the broadsides poured into her by and the heroic defence of the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*, these two wooden vessels were easily destroyed, and the fate of the others was only reserved for the morrow. During the night, however, the *Monitor*, the first vessel of her class, arrived, and on the 9th of March, when the morning mists lifted and showed the *Merrimac* and her wooden consorts approaching to complete the work of destruction, our defence consisted, not in the great ships that were still afloat, and their numerous heavy guns, but in a single small iron-clad vessel, armed with two guns. History has recorded the courage and skill of Commander JOHN L. WORDEN, who, disappearing in the smoke of the advancing fleet, dispersed and put to flight their wooden steamers, turned at bay the *Merrimac*, grappled with that formidable monster, and drove her back into Norfolk, and kept her there, until the evacuation of that place led the rebels to destroy their famous iron-clad, rather than encounter and risk her capture by her puny antagonist.

The lessons of that contest taught us the inadequacy of wooden vessels and our entire readiness to meet armored ships. For inland operations the Monitor turret was immediately adopted, and the 15-inch gun of ROBBINS, being the only gun of greater weight than the 11-inch yet tested, was ordered to be placed in the turret of the vessels that were then constructing. The result of this policy is developed in the action through which you have just passed. In fifteen minutes, and with five shots, you overpowered and captured a formidable steamer, but slightly inferior to the *Merrimac*, which vessel that, the preceding year had battled with such very serious injury to herself, against four frigates, a razee, and for a time with one Monitor armed with 11-inch guns, thus demonstrating the offensive power of the new and improved Monitors, armed with guns of 15-inch caliber.

Your early connection with the Mississippi flotilla, and your participation in the projection and construction of the first iron-clads in Western waters; your heroic conduct in the attack on Drury's Bluff; the high moral courage that led you to put to sea in the Weehawken upon the approach of a violent storm, in order to test the sea-going qualities of these new craft, at the time when a safe anchorage was close under your lee; the brave and daring manner in which you, with four associates, pressed the iron-clads under the concentrated fire of the batteries in Charleston harbor, and there tested and proved the endurance and resisting power of these vessels, and your crowning successful achievement in the capture of the *Fingal, alias Atlanta*, are all proofs of a high and courage and devotion to the country and the cause of the Union, regardless of self, that cannot be permitted to pass unrewarded. To your heroic daring and persistent moral courage, beyond that of any other individual, is the country indebted for the development, under trying and varied circumstances on the ocean, under fire from enormous batteries on land, and in successful encounter with a formidable floating antagonist, of the capabilities and qualities of attack and resistance of the Monitor class of vessels, and their heavy armament. For these heroic and serviceable acts I have recorded your name to the President, requesting him to recommend that Congress give you a vote of thanks, in order that you may be advanced to the grade of Commodore in the American navy. Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Capt. JOHN ROGERS, United States Navy, commanding United States steamer *Weehawken*, South Atlantic squadron, Port Royal, S. C.

Can the Banks Redeem in Greenbacks?

From the Albany Argus, June 26.

Two very important cases are set down for argument in the Court of Appeals this day. One is the case of MAYOR vs. ROOSEVELT, and involves simply the question of the Constitutionality of the act of Congress which makes greenbacks a legal-tender. The suit is brought by the plaintiff to compel the defendant to cancel a mortgage, the amount of which the plaintiff had tendered in greenbacks, and the defendant had refused. The case is defended on the ground that the greenbacks were not a legal-tender.

The second case is that of the Shoe and Leather Bank and Mechanics' Banking Association, HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Bank Superintendent, vs. CHARLES H. DELAFIELD. Some of the circulating notes of these Banks, which they have refused to redeem in greenbacks, had been protested, and the Superintendent had been required to proceed to sell the securities of these Banks, and was taking measures to do so, when this suit was commenced, and an injunction obtained to restrain him. The case involves the constitutionality of the legal-tender notes—and beyond that, it is contended on the part of the Superintendent, that the Banks cannot avail themselves of greenbacks to redeem their circulation, even if they are constitutional legal-tenders, for the reason that the State Constitution requires redemption in specie, and the Banks are creations of the States, and bound to exercise their franchises in accordance with the laws of their creation.

The counsel engaged in the cases are, on the part of the plaintiffs, Messrs. NOYES, TREMAIN and PEARSE, and on the part of the defendants, J. V. W. DOTY and GEORGE TEMPLETON STRONG. There may be other legal gentlemen connected with the cases, but these are all whom we have heard named.

ANOTHER NEW-HAVEN VESSEL CHASED.—We learn that Messrs. L. W. & P. ARMSTRONG, of this city, owners of the bark *Morning Star*, have received a letter from Capt. MANWARD, stating that on his passage from this port to Arroyo, P. R., he was chased for seven hours by a piratical vessel, but that he succeeded in escaping, and arrived safe at his port of destination. Advices from the West Indies state that piratical vessels are numerous in those waters, and many vessels have narrowly escaped capture.—*New-Haven Journal, June 23.*

Items from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 26.

Attorney-General BATES arrived here last night and will be serenaded to-night.

About fifty prisoners from Vicksburgh took the oath of allegiance to-day.

Another batch of rebels will be sent South in a few days; among them is EDWARD WM. JOHNSTON, brother of the rebel Gen. JOE JOHNSTON.

Cruelty to Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to ask your attention to a great piece of inhumanity which is daily witnessed. Poor, lean, emaciated and wounded horses are slowly tortured and worked to death in some of the omnibuses in Broadway. Within the past day or two I have seen two horses fall from sheer weakness; both had large sores caused by repeated falling, and their bones were nearly through the skin. Ought this to be tolerated in a civilized and Christian community?

Yours, respectfully, CIVIS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 22, 1863.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hall's Powder Proof Locks, Depot, 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

ROUND HILL WATER CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Its success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."—*Boston Traveller.* Send for circular.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 28—per steamship *City of New-York*, for Liverpool.—Mrs. De Forest, Miss Maria Phelan, Miss Hearn, Mary Cludi, Miss Minnie A. Stowell, Mary Cuddy, Wm. M. Stowell, G. W. Tyler, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Carroll, Rev. Archibald Orson and wife, Miss Perry, F. A. Mott, Lieut. Comm. U. S. N.; Frederic Tinker, Henry Seton, Miss Margaret F. Lindsay, Mr. Buchanan, Louis Sancrove, J. C. Austin, John Benson, Mr. Miller, Calvin D. Stowell, John Sutton, Angel Chio, R. M. Mason, Miss Ada Lantree, Pedro Pere, Miss Anna Morrison, Walter Montgomery, Louis de Silva Torre, Thos. H. Rodman and wife, Prof. Steward, James S. Jenkins and wife, G. Wetmore, C. Haywood, Maj. G. R. Fangtora, Thos. Sears, Harvey Mills, James Fole, John R. Kearney, Gen. Gamier, G. Bauche, W. H. Potts, H. S. Trenkwell, Allen James, G. Reid, Mates Lagnas, Mr. Perry, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Helvetia*, from New-Orleans and Key West.—Mrs. Dr. Forest, Miss Maria Phelan, Miss Hearn, Mary Cludi, Miss Minnie A. Stowell, Mary Cuddy, Wm. M. Stowell, G. W. Tyler, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Miss Carroll, Rev. Archibald Orson and wife, Miss Perry, F. A. Mott, Lieut. Comm. U. S. N.; Frederic Tinker, Henry Seton, Miss Margaret F. Lindsay, Mr. Buchanan, Louis Sancrove, J. C. Austin, John Benson, Mr. Miller, Calvin D. Stowell, John Sutton, Angel Chio, R. M. Mason, Master Montgomery, Louis de Silva Torre, Thos. H. Rodman and wife, Prof. Steward, James S. Jenkins and wife, G. Wetmore, C. Haywood, Maj. G. R. Fangtora, Thos. Sears, Harvey Mills, James Fole, John R. Kearney, Gen. Garnier, G. Bauche, W. H. Potts, H. S. Trenk